BSA MODEL
No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

EDITED BY
S. S. NORNIMAN, 1915—18.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MAHOMMEDBHOY [illegible] ABDULLAH BREL[illegible]

B.S.A
Bicycles
Latest stock received, prices on application.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

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VOL. IX NO. 137 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
13th August ..	"NOVARA" ..	6,850
20th " ..	"MANTUA"* ..	10,902
27th " ..	"DEVANHA" ..	8,092
3rd September	"DONGOLA" ..	8,056
10th " ..	A STEAMER	11,430
17th " ..	"PLASSY" ..	7,346
24th " ..	"NALDERA"* ..	15,825
1st October,..	"SOUDAN" ..	6,696
8th " ..	"MOREA" ..	10,890
15th " ..	"EGYPT" ..	7,941
22nd " ..	"CHINA" ..	7,952
29th " ..	"MALWA"* ..	10,941

"MANTUA" "NALDERA" "MALWA" } Through steamers from Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
13th August	"DILWARA"	To Colombo Straits and China.
18th "	SICILIA	To Colombo and Calcutta.
26th "	MALWA	Colombo Fermantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
16th Sept,	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd "		* Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney.
21st October	NARKUNDA' "MANTUA"	

Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	....
14th Augnst.	CHAKDARA..	Busreh Direct 11-30 a. m.
24th August	BARODA ..	E & S Africa Noon
11th August	BANKURA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
12th August	LHASA ..	Karachi direct.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
* Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi	28th July	13th Aug.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	12th Aug.	24th "
Malay Maru	T. Shimazaki	20th "	2nd Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Sato	5th Sept	15th Sept

* Calls at Colombo as a Special case.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan).
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Calcutta Maru	..G. Matsushita	5339	25thAug	7thAug
SeifukuMaru	M. Tonda	5857	5th "	20th "
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	18th "
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda.	8074	3rd "	16th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co.,
Agents.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).
(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buonos Aires	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonoseki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien	Newchwang.	Sourabaya.
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 227.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 7,58,75,850
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ... Rs. 2,88,75,850
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,81,11,400

BRANCHES:
London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street.
Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY.
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 999,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 226,600
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,005.000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.,
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE
49 Churchgate Street
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	66,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,300
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Capital £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhrr	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widow of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS.
Branch Secretary,
Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).
Branch Secretary.
LIPTON'S BUILDING,
33, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING AND SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.

253 A, GRANT ROAD, NEAR CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

We Manufacture first class BOOT, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every description. Guaranteed first Class Finish and workmanship
Proprietors:—Tajudin Goolam Hoosein & Co.,
Managing Proprietor: Abdul Ebrahim Chowgele, Late Manager of Pates, BOMBAY

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA,

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India,
For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.

RAE & CO.
Managing Agents
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I.
168, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere
For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or	The Chief Agents.
300, Bow Bazar,	D. SEN & CO.,
Street Calcutta.	1 Chowringhee
	Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, B.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Seorji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji) Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexations restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT,
2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively.
Terms on application.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter 1824.
BOMBAY—Branch, Hornby House, Hornby Road.
FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL
f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.
RESERVE FUNDS.
f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,776.
Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).
Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.
Head-Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
Dutch East Indies:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djooja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tobing Tingg (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Medan	Tjilatjap
Padang	Weltervredon
Palembang	

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India: Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 100,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places, South Africa, America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drams of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

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Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie Null Bazar
BOMBAY No. 2.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—UNDERGRADUATE (French preferred) for Esplanade High School. Apply personally to the PRINCIPAL.
A R 1662

WANTED—A Gujarati knowing UNDERGRADUATE, well-versed in accounts. Apply Box No. 7056, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1042

WANTED—AGENTS to sell Swadeshi Brass and iron cots, cradles and other manufactures for hospital, household, camp, office furniture of NANU'S BRASS WORKS; Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R993

WANTED—Indoor and outdoor staff on reasonable remuneration. State age experience, education, financial position, lowest acceptable salary to SECRETARY NATIONAL PUBLICITY LTD, Houz Qazi, DELHI.
A R632

WANTED—AGENTS at all places to sell shares of the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Company, Limited. Shares still available at par S. V. JOSHI & Co., Managing Agents, Nagpur City.
A C9886

WANTED an experienced qualified ACCOUNTANT for Burhar Colliery B. N. R. Pay Rs. 125—15—200. Cash security Rs. 5,000 wanted. Apply with testimonials to MANAGING DIRECTOR, Burhar Colliery Rewa.
A C10410

WANTED qualified ENGINEER with good marine experience to take charge of setting deep sea foundations of steel caissons and concrete in tidal creek near Bombay. Applicants to give full information as to experience, qualification, salary required and references. Apply to THE MANAGER, The Tata Power Co., Ltd., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
A C10427

STATE GENERAL HOSPITAL, BARODA—WANTED—BRITISH NURSING SISTER. Salary Rs. 100—25—200 per month. Messing allowance Rs 75 per month. Uniform allowance Rs. 100 per annum. Fully furnished quarters. Use of ghairy. Liberal leave, gratuity and pension rules. Apply with references to LADY SUPERINTENDENT.
A C10437

WANTED—A qualified MEDICAL GRADUATE for the Barsi Municipal Dispensary. Pay Rs. 100—10—150 with free quarters. Candidates should apply to the undersigned stating previous experience, age, caste, etc. with testimonials before 10th September, 1921. Preference will be given to experienced hands. PRESIDENT, Barsi City Municipality, Barsi, 9th August, 1921.
A C 10436

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by European firm with head office in Bombay, European or Indian Engineer to take charge of outdoor staff erecting Mill specialities, mainly pipe work. Must be accustomed to handle native labour. Apply stating age, details of experience and salary required, forwarding copies of testimonials to Box No. 7055, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C 10434

WANTED.—A STATE ENGINEER for the Kalahandi Feudatory State on a salary of Rs. 250—300 per month according to qualifications with free quarters and travelling allowance according to Civil Service Regulations. The candidate must be a graduate in Engineering of any of the Indian or Foreign Universities and have sufficient knowledge and experience in construction works and preparation of plans and estimates. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year. Applications stating age and qualifications and experience of work with true copies of testimonials and diploma will be received by the undersigned upto the 15th September, 1921. B. MAHANTI, Dewan Kalahandi State. Dated Bhawanipatna via Sambalpur, B. N. R. The 1st August, 1921.
A C10423

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—JOB OVERSEAS by matric and Graduate Clerks and Typists, having experience, in Govt. of India offices, and qualfiied candidates, of the Imperial Staff Selection Board. For full particulars apply to "W" R. R. Bhaghwan and Co., Simla. C10385.
B

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—Newly pucca built big GODOWNS in Homjee Hall, Masagaon Road. Apply OWNER there.
C R1048

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 2 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 400 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12.30 p.m. and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R 1022

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—30 B.H.P. FIELDING OIL ENGINE, with self starter Pipe Connection and a number of spare parts sufficient to last for 10 years. Apply to T. A. PILLAY, 134, Main Street, Poona.
K R1058

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 19 sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law, Auditing etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati F. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay Prospectus on application.
M GH.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY,

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

BRICK MANUFACTURE.

TENDERS for the above are invited and will be received by the Director of Development up to 12 noon (S. T.) on the 31st August, 1921, at which time they will be opened in the office of the Director.

2. Forms of tender with specifications and conditions on which the work will be given out may be had on application to the Superintending Engineer Fourth Project Division on payment of Re. 1.

3. The tenders will be on P.W.D. Form K. 2

4. The Director does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender nor to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders

Old Customs House Yard, Fort,
Bombay, the 9th August, 1921.
T A C 10433

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a Requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a Special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the question of sending a representation to Government to take steps for extending the period of the existence of the present Corporation, a Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on FRIDAY, the 19th August, 1921, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay 10th August, 1921.
C10432

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT REWA STATE.

THE next contract for the extraction and export of certain minor produce consisting of Bahera (Terminalia Ballarica) Harra, Harri, (Myrobalan or Terminalia Chibula) Aonla (Phyllanthus Amblica), Majith (used in dying) Catchu (Katha) Honey and wax, Gum of sorts, Chironji or Charoli, Tikhur, Bechandi, Country medicine such as Bhilawa, Banslochan, white and black Musli, roots of Pipra, Loadh, Roots of Chinar, Kamraj, Bhoraj, Tejraj, Hansraj, Balraj, Butch and Chitawar, Horns of Arna (Bison) and Horns and Hides of Chital, Roj and Stag, from the Southern Rewa Forests which includes Illaqua Kaun, Patrehi, Deori, Kothi, Jaitpur, Sohagpur, Beohari, Pathraula, Majholi, Gungour and Camp Umaria, i.e. the forests situated within the Inspectorships of Chandia, Bandhogarh, Sohagpur Jaithari, Beohari and Mad was will be given by public auction at Rewa on the 31st August 1921 in the office of the undersigned at 11 a.m. The period of the contract will be for 3 or 5 years according to the orders of the Council of Regency.

The average income of the past 10 years to the State has been from October 1911 to September 1916 Rs. 50,500 per year, from October 1916 to September 1921 Rs. 75,000 per year.

Other conditions for the lease will be available in the office of the undersigned and will be announced at the time of bidding.

The contract period is to commence from the 1st October, 1921.

The auction will be held before Rao Bahadur V. K. Mulye Revenue Member, Council of Regency, to whom further communication should be made.

V. K. MULYE,
Revenue Member,
Council of Regency, Rewa State.
Rewa, July 1921. C10336

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on the 20th day of August, 1921, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as extraordinary resolution viz:—

That the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 4,50,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 75 each) to Rs. 1,80,00,000 (divided into 6,00,000 shares of Rs. 30 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 75 to Rs. 30 each and by returning Rs. 45 per share to the holders of the 16,666 shares which have been issued as fully paid up and extinguishing liability in respect of uncalled capital on the 5,82,239 shares on which Rs. 30 per share have been called up.

Should the above Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting which will be held on 7th day of September 1921, at the same time and place.

Bombay, 5th August, 1921.

By Order of the Board,
Sd. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.

NOTE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

Out of the 6,00,000 shares into which the Capital of the Company is divided 16,666 were issued as fully paid up. Out of the remaining 5,83,334 shares 5,82,239 shares referred to in the Resolution have been allotted and 1095 remain unallotted. C 10378

LOST SHARES

NOTICE.

LOST, MISPLACED or STOLEN one SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 114 for 100 shares of the Indian and Peninsular Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., standing originally in the name of Mahesh Chandra Biswas, Tarkavagish (deceased). Notice is hereby given that anyone dealing with same will do so at his or their own risk.

For and on behalf of
The Indian & Peninsular S. N. Co., Ltd.,
PADAMSHINH NARSHINHBHAI,
Director.
C10401

BOMBAY HOUSING SCHEME.

The insufficiency of housing accommodation is a standing grievance in Bombay, but matters can be much improved if a system of regularly advertising vacant rooms, flats, or houses for residential purposes is adopted. Similarly those who are in need of such accommodations should make liberal use of newspaper columns at a nominal expense and thereby facilitate to obtain accommodation with the least delay.

It is common knowledge that while houses and rooms are vacant those who want them cannot get them for want of information. This is a great loss to individuals and hardship for those in need—if the two parties can be afforded opportunities to let each other know of his requirement then much trouble, hardship and inconvenience is saved on all sides.

In these days of house scarcity, we have decided to afford every facility to the house-owner and would-be tenant to come into touch with each other direct without any middlemen and waste of time in bargaining.

To make this scheme successful and to afford house-owners, burdened with heavy taxes and up-keep charges, some relief by finding for them desirable tenants we have decided to make a nominal charge for publishing a list of vacant rooms and flats for residential purposes, consisting of the name of the owner to be applied to, the address of the vacant place, accommodation and rent, altogether a maximum of four lines for each advertisement at a nominal charge. The same facilities will be afforded to those in need of residential quarters. In either case the parties should advertise through "Box" System:

SPECIMEN OF "TO LET" ADVT. COPY

No. 12, Princess Street—one room, bath attached. Rent 120/- per month. Box No.——
Chowpatty Sea Face, one flat of 5 rooms Rent Rs. 600/- per month. Box No.——

SPECIMEN OF "WANTED ACCOMMODATION" ADVT. COPY

TWO rooms, bath & cook-rooms separate, in or near Fort. Rent no matter. Box No.——
ONE Flat five rooms, bath & kitchen—near Kalbadevi. Rent limit Rs. 250/-. Box No.——

SPECIAL RATES FOR A REGULAR BUNCH OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Particulars apply to the Manager,

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—At Fort and Mody Street, opposite General Post Office, near Victoria Terminus, 3rd floor of a building, suitable for office, airy and commodious, fitted with electric light and fans. Apply to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
C RS65

TO BE LET in Delhi, an lease, a five storied HOUSE, very near to the main railway station, situated an Queen's Road designed and built under the supervision of a European Architect, especially built for motor trade, can be used as a hotel or offices. Sanitary fittings up to date fitted with electric light and lift. For particulars apply to MASTER SHEOPARSHAD MADAN GOPAL, (Nilka Katra, Delhi).
C R903

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A FLAT at Chowpaty 3 or 4 bed rooms, 1 Hall, 1 Dining room, better if Sea side. Apply Box No. 7048, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1055

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FEW MORE OVERLAND CARS TO CLEAR cash against delivery. Please apply or call over in person or 'phone up Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay.
J A C9680

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE.—SECOND HAND LOOMS of assorted sizes with preparatory machinery. Write to Box No. 7025, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K C10351

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO: Unique in the East, Specialists in Shorthand and Typewriting tuition. Prospectus, Post free. Opp. Whiteaway's, 181, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GENERAL ACCIDENT FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. J. J. BELL ceases to be in our employ from this date.

G. M. ROSE,
Manager for India.
6th August, 1921. C10384

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL CO., LTD.

NEW ISSUE.

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 1,50,000 ORDINARY SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above Calls has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th August, 1921, and the holders of the said shares are required within due date to forward remittance in payment to the Office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, 1st July, 1921. C9976

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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI AHMED DEVJI, ISMAILBHAI PEERBHAI and PIARALLY MOORAJ trustees of the charitable trust known as the Khoja Rahimbhoy Aloobhoy and his widow Bai Hirbai's trusts have contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived,

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the west side of Samuel Street or Khoja Mohalla, outside the Fort, wards of Bombay in the registration Sub-district of Mandvi, admeasuring about three hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the said Samuel Street or Khoja Moholla, on the West by the house of Abdullabhoy Lalji, on the North by the Chamarwada Cross Lane on the South by the house of Wazir Thaver Fazal and the said land or ground is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1383, 1386 and 1433, New Nos. 7143-7144 and 7180 and Old Survey No. 277 and New Survey No. 2835 and which said messuage and tenement are assessed by the Collector of Municipal assessment under Ward No. 1651 and Street Nos. 216-218.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1921.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND WADIA & Co.,
C10435 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai DEOKABAI, widow of Nanji Caujji, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

COOVERJI VUSSONJI, of Bombay Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort, Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 30th day of July, 1921.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.,
C 10438 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration the property and credits of WAGHJI WALJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant. ..... Deceased.

VELJI MOTIRAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Koliwada, without the Fort of Bombay. ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-ninth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 30th day of July 1921.

Messrs. PANDIA & Co.
C10439 Petitioner's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(81, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE BY ORDER OF THE CONTROLLER (SALES), SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of the Controller (Sales), Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 11th August, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. at the Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, the Government Surplus Stores, consisting of large lot of hardware, leather goods, tools and other surplus stores.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer and the balance shall be paid within seven days and the goods removed within 14 days from the date of sale.

SALE OF PIG LEAD AND RAZORS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale rooms No. 21, Medows Street, on FRIDAY, the 12th August, the following:—

Cwts 1200 pig lead.

65000 razors.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be require at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will begin at 3 p.m. punctually (S. T.).

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th August 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 13th day of August, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, one iron safe on stand, etc.

At 2-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 rubber tyred landaulette.
1 Bay waler horse.
1 motor cycle of Douglas make.

AUCTION SALE OF 150 KEGS SOORMA, 134 DRUMS BLEACHING POWDER, 2 CASES ART PAPER, 10 BAGS IRON NUTS.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), No. 120, Apollo Street, at their rooms by order of the Banks and offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

By order of Messrs. C. Doctor and Co. and on account of the Insurance office concerned:—

Marked C. D. and Co., No. 1/134 about 134 drums bleaching powder (slightly damaged) and the above is on view at No. 13 Shed Victoria Docks:—

2 cases each containing about 10 reams art paper.

2 bales black and red twill (damaged by salt water).

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Usoof Bros.:—

10 bags hexagon black iron nuts.

By order of the concerned:—

150 kegs Soormah.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1921. Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED EFFECTS.

By the order of H. C. B. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the undermentioned deceased property Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 22nd August, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Room Apollo Street No. 16, Fort the following:—

Re. late Mr. J. W. Mitchell estate—wearing apparels, tin trunks, linen bags, shoe, boot, felt hats, bottles, locks etc.

Re: Mrs. Rampiyari estate—silver todays, rings, gold putti har, vaizartick, kudas, earings, brass, copper and aluminium utensils, wooden cotgadlas charpoys chair etc.

Re: estate of late Mr. Greenfield almirh, chest of drawers, book cases, tables chairs, picture frames, beds, crockery, wooden boxes, boots, clothe-baskets, meatsafe, trunks, lamps, etc, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 11th August 1921. Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 80, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 2252.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed cargoes of the Bombay Fort Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 16th August, 1921 at 2 p.m., at the Sale Warehouse Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Accessories; shoes; colour; carpet; loose timber; dye; advertising matter; whisky; piecegoods pipes; cocoanuts; bicycle accessories; crucibles; dry fish; cajoonuts; yarn; C I pipes; seeds; arrack; calendars; silk ribbons; bags; window glass; iron; pattern; axles; piece car; bath bricks; drapery; pipes fittings; wine; black pepper; samples paper; bars iron; M disc; coreed; sugar; bajree; hardware; glassware; hand stampgoods; hospital sundries, washers; loose papers; parcel; gunny bags; machinery; fumigator; S tubes; wet dates; twill gunny; coppra; pocket knives; empty cask; honey; cotton seed; steel bars; sulpher paper; old lamp; sago; salmon.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th August, 1921. Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THIS WEEK

Two Programmes of supreme beauty and interest.

1 AT THE WEST-END
(New Churney Road)

A Fascinating Photodrama of Italy by the celebrated Novelist Marion Crawford

"Whoever Shall Offend"
(6 parts—6000 feet).

The Programme includes an "Innocent Ambrose" Comedy and

The Great Bonfire of Foreign Clothes

Four Shows at the West End; To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-15 p. m. (S. T.)

2—AT THE GLOBE
(Sandhurst Road.)

The concluding Two Chapters, Four parts of the popular and powerful serial.

"The Lurking Peril"

The programme includes a 2 Reel Vitagraph Drama.

"Afternoon Miracle"

Together with a Jester Comedy in 2 parts

"FRAMED UP"
and
GREAT BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES

Four Shows at the Globe, To-day at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

Unconventional

Maida

OF

Greenwood.

Comedy.

The Fight Film

BASHAM VS PLATTS AND COOK VS GODDARD, AND OTHER FILMS

THE EXCELSIOR

SATURDAY NEXT, AUGUST 13th, at 9-30 p. m,

ALBERT E. FLEMING'S
late N. S. C., London.

ALL-ALLIES OPEN BOXING TOURNAMENT

7 STIRRING 7
Contests

SPECIAL TEN ROUNDS
at Catchweight

BILL RYAN

10 st. 10 lbs. First appearance in India undefeated, winner 15 contests over all distances.

VERSUS

MILTON KUBIS

Bombay 10 st. 9 lbs. winner 21 contests

Ladies Admitted. Don't delay. Book now Plan and booking at Rose & Co.

Astounding News

The Greatest Fight of the Age will be fought again shortly between

Dempsey
&
Carpentier

At Bombay's Leading Theatre

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6.30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.

ELENOR GLYN'S PROBLEM NOVEL

"THE REASON WHY"

Featuring

CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG

Next Saturday 13th August

The worlds Incomparable Dancer

"Pavlowa"

in a Picture nersion of the famous Opera

"MASANEILLO"

The Dumb Girl OF **Portici**

THE EMPRESS

Direction: Madan Theatres Ld.

MONDAY to FRIDAY 4 Shows:—

5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m.

MADAN'S FIFTH SUPER INDIAN PRODUCTION.

"MOHINI"

or

"The triumph of faith"

ADAPTED FOR THE SCREEN FROM THE

EKADASI LEGEND

Next Saturday

"No. 1 of the Big 5"

shown recently at the Empire.

Pathe's Super-Production

"1001 NIGHTS"

OR

The Sultaness of Love.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CELEBRATED

Bengal Sweets
AND
Confectionery
IN BOMBAY.

Special Rabri (Basuti) Rasogolla, Rajbhog, and Sandesh of Varieties.

Many other choicest and palatable varieties and no fresh recommendation needed.

FOR RIGHT ROYAL TASTE

Catering undertaken for Evening Parties, At Homes, Dinners, Weddings etc.

We Guarantee purity and freshness at moderate price.

THE

Bengal Sweet Emporium.

63, Sandhurst Road,
Opp. Parekh's Hospital, BOMBAY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THE

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEERS CORPS

have arranged with the Proprietor of

VIJAYA NOWTAM NATAK SAMAJ

TO GIVE A

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

Maha Switta Kadambary

IN AID OF

KHULNA FAMINE RELIEF FUND

on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 9-30 p.m.

AT THE
BOMBAY THEATRE
GRANT ROAD.

Mrs. NAIDU

Has kindly consented to preside and other prominent leaders will also grace the performance with their presence.

To avoid disappointment ladies and gentlemen are requested to book their seats beforehand at Mr. Govindji Vussanji's shop at Chira Bazar or at Amratlal H. Dalal, Bhagatwadi Kabuterkhana, Bhuleshwar,

THE MAJESTIC

Remember Note.

Events of the two memorable days written with letters of gold in the annals of the future history of the progress of nation, are shown in their entirely at the

MAJESTIC.

WITH

Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran
Subhadra Haran

by

THE KOHINOOR FILM CO.

A mythological drama depicting the scenes of ancient India in all its glory and colour.

Gorgeous Scenes Gripping plot.

BREATHLESS ACTION

Shows at 5-15; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.

PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE SERIAL

GEORGE B. SEITZ

IN

"VELVET FINGERS"

WITH

MARGURITE COURTOT

FIFTH WEEK

Episode 12th into the Ambush
" 13th The Hidde Room

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHS TOPICAL

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News

OH PROMISE ME
Bolland Comic

TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m. Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m. PRICES AS USUAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

The depression from the Bay has almost disappeared, Monsoon has strengthend in Gujarat, Rajputana and Central India, but weakened over rest of the northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur, east of United Provinces, south Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, west of Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and local in Bengal, Orissa, south-east Punjab, Bombay Deccan, Mysore, and north Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma, Assam, Bihar, west of United Provinces, Kashmir.

Chief amounts:—Victoria Point, Rangoon, Diamond Island one and half inches, Mergui, Moulmein three, Tavoy four, Kyaukpyu three, Akyab two, Coxs Bazar one, Jhansi and Dalhousie two, Jodhpur three-quarters, Kotah half, Deesa, Rajkot and Surat one, Neemuch one and half, Indore, Nowgong, Sutna, Akola one, Khandwa one and half, Bombay three, Ratnagiri two, Mangalore one and half Calcutta four, Cochin two, Trivandrum and Belgaum one, Mercara and Cocanada one and half.

Forecast:—Increase in south-east Rajputana and north Bombay Deccan.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a. m. of 10-8-21.	Total since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 10th	
			1919.	1920.
	In. Ct.	In Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba(Observatory)	3 34	69 06	49 78	33 26
Fort (St. Ge. Hpl.)	2 91	70 63	55 51	38 07
Esplanade (Gok. Te) Hospital	2 33	64 08	53 53	37 25
Byculla (J. J. Hpl.)	2 79	69 60	58 64	37 70
Kamp & Co. (O. Hill			—	—

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 10th August 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the southeast of the division. Hissar reports 0.17" and Delhi 0.30". Skies are clear in the north and the southwest and lightly or moderately clouded in the southeast. Humidity is in excess at Hissar. Day temperature is lower than usual except at Ambala and night temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Agra reports 0.23", Jhansi 2.33", Cawnpore 0.34" and Allahabad 0.15". Skies are moderately clouded and humidity and temperature are nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rain ha fallen nearly generally in south Rajputana; Jodhpur reports 0.87", Mount Abu 0.40" and Kotah 0.52". Skies are clear at Jacobabad, lightly clouded at Bikaner and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Kotah and temperature is nearly normal over the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen nearly generally except on the west Kathiawar coast. Bhuj reports 0.12," Rajkot 0.90", Bhavnagar-Para 0.13" Surat 1.15", Ahmedabad 0.63", Deesa 1.00", Neemuch 1.65" and Indore 1.00". Skies are overcast and humidity is nearly normal or in slight excess. Day temperature was slightly thigher than usual at Deesa and Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Sangor reports 0.44" Hoshangabad 0.25", Khandwa 1.63", Akola 0.94", Nagpur 0.13", and Chanda 0.10". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and in the western districts day temperature is lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen nearly generally; Bombay reports 3.34", Ratnagiro 2.22" and Mormugao 0.35". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature is lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in north Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan; Malegaon reports 0.23", Belgaum 1.02", Aurangabad 0.19", and Nizamabad 0.12". Skies are moderately clouded and in the northwest of the division day temperature is lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains generally active. Rain has fallen nearly generally in Malabar, the Konkan, north Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Central India West, south Rajputana, the United Provinces and the southeast Punjab and locally in the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar and on the north Madras coast. Principal amounts are: Cochin 2.09", Calicut 3.61", Ratnagiri 2.22" Bombay 3.34", Khandwa 1.63", Surat 1.15", Dessa 1.00", Neemuch 1.65", Indore 1.00" and Jhansi 2.33"

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, the west Central Provinces, Gujarat and Rajputana and local in Kathiawar, east Central Provinces and the United Provinces with a few falls in the Bombay Deccan, Sind and the southeast Punjab. It is probable that there will be an increase in Rajputana and a decrease in the north Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th August 1921.

The depression at the head of the Bay has moved to Chota Nagpur and is weakening. The monsoon has been generally active. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, Assam, South Bengal Bihar and Orissa, the United Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and north Hyderabad and local in upper Burma. A few falls have also occurred in northeast Baluchistan, southeast Rajputana, Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Victoria Point two inches; Tavoy four; Moulmein three; Bhamo one; Akyab, Dibrugarh one and a half; Sibsagar three; Cox's Bazar two; False Point three; Chaibasa two; Daltonganj, Gorakhpur one and a half; Ludhiana three; Sialkot one; Dharampore one and a half; Murree, Srinagar one; Seoni, Pauchmarhi two; Pendra one and a half; Parbhani one and a half, and Mercara two.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 10.

S S Devanha, Potter, London.
S S Olympia Alder Liverpool.
S S Novara, Cossey, Calcutta.
S S Blackwell, Adamson, Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Cooyanna, Hatchard, Rangoon
S S Bankura, Brabham, Persian Gulf

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Novara for London
Steamer Kenkon Maru for Bangkok.
Steamer Haimon for New York.

S S Devanha:—The P and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Devanha 4785 tons, Captain W H Potter, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Olympia:—The Ancnor Line steamer Olympia, 3.65 tons, Captain Halder arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Novara:—The P and O. S. N Company's steamer, Novara, 4.90 tons, Captain W G Cossey, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Blackwell:—The steamer Blackwell, 2866 tons, Captain F L Adamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Cooyanna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Cooyanna, 2495 tons, Captain F. Hatchard, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bankura, 1904 tons, Captain H. A. Brabham, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

10th August 1921.

S S Cranfield for London:—9 bales lamb skin, Mir Ahmed Sons Ahmed and Co. 1050 cwt. ground nut cake, K J Dawar and Co.; 70 cwt. condiments, D D Framjee and Co. 60 cwt. condiments, S P Maneckjee Poongajee and Co.; 60 cwt condiments, N K Jussawala; 29 bags goat skins, Haji Goolam Jackeria Ahamed Moojafar and Co.; 4 bags sheep skin, Haji Goolam Jackeria Ahamed Moojafar and Co.; 40 cwt. fish-maws H A Mahomed;

S S Cranfield for Hamburg:—825 bags cotton, Volkert Bros; 60 bags cotton, N Rajaram & Co. 502 bags cotton M Amersey & Co. 205 bags cotton, N V Dossa and Co.; 275 bags cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 275 bags cotton fly, Khimjee Vishram; 255 bags cotton fly, C. Peraj and Co.; 1000 cwt. myrabollams, C. Jivanlal and Co.; 1001 myrabollams, P. Mathuradas; 56 bags cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—3 pkgs. w carpet, Cox and Co.

S S Haimon for New York:—8000 cwt. caster seed, Volkart Bros; 1 bag cotton yarn, Killick Nixon and Co.;

S S Merkara for Antwerp:—110 bags cotton, Killachand Devchand.

S S Merkara for Amsterdam 2 bags woollen carpets, R Goculdas.

S S Elysia for Hamburg:—540 bags cotton, Ralli Bros.; 15 bags cotton, N V Dossa and Co.; 85 bags cotton, C. Peraj and Co.; 55 bags cotton, Khimjee Vishram; 500 cwt. ajmaseed, D B Khan and Co.; 25 cwt. gum kadaya, Nersee Mulljee.

S S Circasia for Hull:—12000 cwt. cotton seed, Volkart Bros.; 1000 tons manganese ore, W and A. Graham and Co.;

S S Seufuku Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, Oska M Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, Nanalal Munilal; 500 bales cotton, H Surajmal and Co.

S S Calcutta Maru for Yakohama:—10 cwt. ivory, A B Gandhi and Co.

S S John Sanderson for Hongkong:—60 cwt. gum Arabic M. Malsee and Co.; 23 cwt gum basabole, M. Malsee and Co.; 10 cwt. gum Olibanum, M Malsee and Co.; 17 cwt B. pickers, C. Nathoo and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—23 cwt ivory, A B Gandhi and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—200 bags cotton, Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Yakoachi:—600 bags cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

IMPORTS

10th August 1921.

S S Barla from Basra Agents:—B I S N Co.—121 bundles Rose Beads; 176 juttas Assafatido, 27 packages Assofatido, 200 bags Tobacco, 100 bundles Carpet; 189 bags Almond; 20 bags Raisins; 3452 bags Dry Dates, 34 crates Pomgranate, 17 bundles Green dates, 126 cases Wet dates 73 bundles Wet dates, 558 bags Wet dates, 633 bags Sarodines, 15 cases Fish maws, 5 tins Gold coin, 2 bundles Gold coin, 17 tins Pearls 38 bundles Dollars, 2 cases Dollers, 152 bundles Salted fish, 66 bundles Dry fish.

S S Nizam from Java Agents:—:Turner Morrison and Co.:—12147 bags sugar, 18 pavkages Solid Tyres.

S S Barjora from Basra. Agents:—B I S N Co.:—70 bags Gail, 4 bales Old Pavlin, 15 bags Magat Roots, 2 bundles Gold coin, 220 bundles Specie, 44 parcel Specie, 3 cases Specie 2000 bundles Specie.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th August, 1921

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.		29.637
Temperature of Air	degrees	77.7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	76.2
Dew Point	"	75.6
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.995
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — — — cloudy—10)		10 0
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	"	78 5
Minimum do do	"	76 4
General direction of Wind from Midnight to Midnight		W, N. W. W.
Movement of Wind do.	miles	187
Fall of Rain	inches	3.58
Total fall during month	"	5.87
do. year	"	68.33
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 0th		10.84

TIDES AT BOMBAY

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Tuesday	16th Aug.	m10 36	26 8
		10 21a	25 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
		h. m	ft. in
Tuesday	16th Aug.	m3 37	17 10
		4 38a	19 4

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

New York, 8th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	371 00

EXCHANGE.

London, 8th August, 1921.

On London in Paris	46 49
In Germany	295 50
In Italy	84 39

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 53
Christiana	23 28
Amsterdam	11 80
Switzerland	21 69
Belgium	—
Petrograd	—
Athens	..

Liverpool 8th August 1921.

Mid American Cotton spot	9 00

DISCOUNTS.

London, 8th August, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/ss	4 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5
" Fine Trade Bill 2 m/st	5 1/2
" " 6 "	6 1/4

METAL REPORT.

COPPER Standard Gr M. B.	..
Best English Selected	..
TIN BLOCK	161

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Aug. 10.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 328¼ and advanced till Rs. 330¼. It then declined to Rs. 327½ and advanced again till Rs. 330 the rate at 3 p.m., being Rs. 328¼. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 330. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 329 and closed at Rs. 327.

Our market for ready cotton continued to remain quiet yesterday with a moderate inquiry for high class descriptions only, while ordinary quality was neglected. About 3000 bs. only are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 p.m.)

Bombay, 10th August 1921

Fully Good Broach July-August	319
" " Bengal September	275
Fine Oomra's .. September	327

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 10th August, 1921.

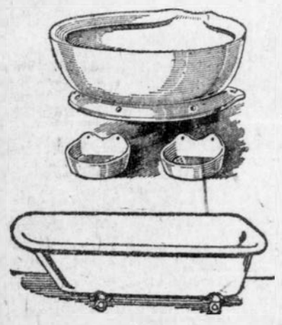
F. G. Broach July-August,	321
Fully Good Bengal September	280
Fine Oomra's .. September,	330

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 10th August 1921

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Gengal and Sind			
Punjab ..	301	286	269
M. G. Oomra's No. 4	345	335	315 ..
M.G. Central P. No. 1	375	365	345 ..
M.G. Central P. No. 2	360	350	330 ..
M.G. Broach	341	331	316
Southerns 7	345	335	325

Sanitary Ware



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RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th August, 1921.

Cotton	6246	Bales.
Wheat	5999	Cwts
Linseed	11407	"
Rapeseed	9010	"
Gingellyseed	479	"
Popyseed	5947	"
Groundnuts	3778	"
Castorseed	4952	"
Rice	1000	"
Myrabollams	Nil	"
Cottonseed	14161	"
Mowraseed	282	"
Gram	2042	"
Jawar	Nil	"
Masur	Nil	"
Barley	612	"
Bajra	1620	"
Coal	1297	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 10th August 1921.

	Market Rates. 3-30 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-3 5 8
Bank Demand	1 3 2⅛ 32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 1/16
Fcs. Demand	295
American Dollars	429
Honkong Dollars	212
Shanghai	285
Japan	201
Singapore	178

Quarter-S a's

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper

Daily Quotations.

10th August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	82	8	0
Do.	1	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	82	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	82	8	0
Do.	1 3/4	86	0	0
Do.	2	86	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 10th August, 1921. per Maund, Rs.

		a.	p
Copper	3/4	84	0 0
Do.	1	87	0 0
Do.	1 1/4	92	0 0
Do.	1 1/2	92	0 0
Do.	1 3/4	92	0 0
Do.	2	93	0 0
Japanese Copper Barrs.		—	
Panch teka joint		24	8 0
Copper English Barrs.		58	0 0
Brass Barrs.		38	0 0
Lead		51	8 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6 30 p.m. 10th August, 1921 Bazaar Terms.

Ready	Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	75	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30 ..	74	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	76	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	13	0	0
Rapeseed, Cawnpore	13	0	0
aapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore ..	13	8	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15	8	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	14	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	90	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	84	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	75	0	0
Teelseed, Black	70	0	0
Poppyseed, White	16	4	0
Groundnuts	88	0	0
Mowrseed	8	8	0
Barley	47	0	0
Castorseed	55	0	0
Arar Cotton Seeds			
Steady Delivery	16	8	
Forward	Rs.	a.	p
Wheat April May			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Aug, Sept.	11	8	0
Wheat Oct.- Nov.			
Linseed May			
Linseed Sept.	17	10	6
Linseed Dec.			
Rapeseed pril-May			
Rapeseed June-July			
Teelseed Gajar 8515 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 75-25 Dec. Jan.			
Teelseed Gajar 50-50 Dec. Jan.			
Wheat June-July			
Wheat Sug. Sept.			
Wheat Oct. Nov.			
Linseed Sept.			
Linseed SDec.			

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay. Aug. 10.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 31-5-0.
Bars Gold Forward Rs. 31-5-0
Bars Silver ready Rs. 97/-12-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 97-10-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 97-10-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 5/8.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 11/16.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 3/4.
Tone of Exchange Steady.

On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 297.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs 317.

On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 307.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 200.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P Rs. 194.

On Shanghai Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 17?
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 229
London Gold ready s. 111-4.
London Silver ready d. 36 1/4.
London Silver Forward d. 36 1/8.
Tone of silver. Large China sales. Quiet
American cross rate on London $3.66¾ to 3.7..
French cross rate on London Frcs. 46.60 per £.

Italian cross rate on London 83.0 per £.
Swiss cross rate on London 21.80 per £.
Belgium cross rate on London 48.10 per £.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 295 per £.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60/4.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 8½.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/4.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 96.

4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.

4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 104.

SHARES.

The Market was closed to-day.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Div.	Quotatrce Nett to buyor
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	220
Alliance Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan-July.	14%	30
Imperial	500	Jan-July	16%	1,255
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	132
Morvi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	,,	14%	30
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	,, As.	12%	26
Union. 7½	50	,, Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered .. ..£	5	April-Oct.	12%	₤₤ 16
Eastern £5 ..£	10	,,	7%	Rs. 66
Hongkong & Shanghai £	125	,,	33⅓	£ 95
Mercantel A £ 123 .. £ / B £121 £ / C £5 .. £10½	25	June-Dec.	16%	25½
	25	,,	16%	25½
		,,	16%	10½
National, £ 12½ ..	25	,,	220%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar..	50	May.	27	500
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,220
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg.. ..	250	Aug.	15	205
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil ..	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	535

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	117
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	12%	590
Amritsar Patty ..	100	Mar-Aug.	9%	109xd
Central Provinces ..	100	June-Jan.	6%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati ..		Jan-July	5%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	50
Guzerat	100	June-Jan	5%	72/8
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Bhagirghat ..	100	..	4%	100
Larkhana	100	..	4%	70
Mandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Mymensingh ..	100	..	5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner ..	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj ..	100	May-Nov.	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley ..	500	Jan-June	11%	500
Upper Sind Light ..	100	..	5%	69

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	..	10%	190
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	4%	350xd.
Andhra Valley P. .. P. Rs. 50	1,000	..	4%	700
		..	7%	56½
B. E. S. & T. Coy. .. .. O.	Rs. 50	..	Rs. 6	151-4
Karachi E. S. ..	100	May-Oct.	8%	106
Surat Elect.	100	..	..	4 prim
Tata Hydro. Elec.O....	1,000	Jan	35	1,020
,, ,, P.....	1,000	Jan	35	370
Telephone	50	..	2	160

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year	Div.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,800
Alliance Cotton	100	.. ..	..	375
Apollo	50	.. ..	..	112-8
Asar Virji 75 ..	100	.. ..	30	140
Bihwani	100	Dec. 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	..	35	1,400
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,900
Bombay Industrials..	100	.. ..	..	80
Bradbury Mills ..	250	.. ..	35	1,220
Century	100	Mar.-Spt.	90	1,180
Central India O. ..	500	May-Nov.	140	4,670
Central India P. ..	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill ..	700	.. ..	260	3,020
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	2,900
Crescent	100	,,	60	772/8
Currimbhoy	250	,,	190	2,052/8
David	250	,,	140	1,790
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	259	1,635
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	.. ..	As. 3	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	100	675
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	345
Emperor Edward ..	100	,,	100	1,450
Fazulbhoy	200	.. ..	300	1,975
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,255
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,600
Globe	100	.. ..	30	320
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	225
Gold Mohar	100	.. ..	50	270
Hindustan	1,000	.. ..	150	2,450
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleaching	100	..	10	230
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	..	150	2,155
Malwa	100	April-Oct.	50	732-8
Imashed Mfg. ..	250	Mar-Sept.	150	580
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Jubbulpore	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,700
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	,,	35	675
Kohinoor	500	.. ..	375	3,655
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Semdhia ..	100	..	25	410
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar. Sept.	200	3,650
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,200
Mathuradas Mills ..	500	.. ..	100	1,200
Mayer Sassoon ..	100	Mar-Sep.	25	412-8
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	.. ..	350	7,000
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	870
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	60	1,132/8
Pabaney	250	..	100	1,080
Pearl	250	..	100	1,400
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,350
Planet Mill	100	,,	5	300
Premier Mills ..	100	..	..	255
Presidency Mills ..	125	Jan-July	..	380
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	20	600
Sholapore	1,000	..	1,000	17,000
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,075
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	30	500
Standard Mills ..	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,900
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	350	5,075
Swan .. .. O.	250	Oct.	100	1,335
P.	500	..	15	1,700
Tata .. .. O.	500	..	5½	350
P.				
Union Mill .. O.	250	..	6	725
P.	500	..	200	2,100
Vishnu Cotton ..	500	..	7½	500
Eastern India ..	1,000	..	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown ..	00	..	100	882/8
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	40
Badam Pile	70	..	6	100
Balapur Sugar Co..	38	109	..	3 Disc.
B. Burma T. Corporation.. ..		128	.. Rs.	20 595
Burma Corporation New Issue 50 ..		125	..	6 165 pr.
Flour Mill		500	Jan-Aug.	125 1,650
Bombay Ice Manufy		22	..	2 20
Bombay Steam Navigation. O.		250	Mar-Sept.	7 330
P.		250	Oct.	6% [100
Bombay Uganda 80 ..		100	..	8½ par
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 76 ..		100	July	20% 70
British Burmah Petroleum		6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6 15¾d
Eastern Chemical O.		15	..	10% 16
D.		1½	..	Nil. 35
Empire of I. Life Rs.50		500	..	40% 382½
Gobhai Karanjia 50		100	..	Rs. 1 60
George Gahagan & Co.		109	..	Rs. 5 5 dis
ndian Cotton Oil O.		100	Dec-July.	7% 75nom
P.		200	..	7½ 215nom
ohn Roberts ..		100	Oct. July	15 280
ooa's Engineering ..		50	Feb-Aug.	60% 135
amp		200	July	20 147½
arcks		100	July	12 100
arsland Price Ord		100	..	4% 90
Marsland Price P. ..		100	..	7% 80
Mckenzies		100	..	30% 520
New India Insurance		25	260	 22
New Union Flour Mills		100	..	.. 25 150
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance	50	200	May	30% 370
Phillips		40	July	.. 10% 40
Port Canning ..		1,000	Sept.	58 600
Scindhia Steam 30 ..		75	..	Nill. 10
Sirdar CarbonicGas ..		100	Mar. Aug.	35% 150
Stewart Jack O.	..15	20	..	.. par
		51	Sept.	12 107/8
Tata Iron and Steel .. D.		30	..	61 560
P.		150	Mar.-Sept.	6% 100
Tata Iron. Ord.(N1)..		75	..	.. 100
,, ,, Def. (..)		400	..	.. 530
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd)	55	100	..	.. 85
Tata Oil Mills ..		100	..	.. 150
Thacker		50	June	100% 330
Western India Chemical Co.,		39	100	..

D—Cum Div. B—Buy. N—Nominal. E—Ex. Div.

The Viceroy granted interview on August 9th to the Hon. Mr. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Bhurgri, and Rai Bahadur Lala Benarsi Das.

CAUSE LIST.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 11TH OF AUGUST, 1921.

In the Division Court No. 43.

1996-21—Vachha & Co., Khetmal Bhagaji & Co. a firm v. Abdul Kadar Nurbhai & Co. & anr.

2241-21—Payne & Co., Mulchand Jivraj a firm v. Bhajanlal Mahadev.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE (in Court).

767-17—Mar K & Co., Ganpat Balkrishna Mahimkar & anr v. Narayen Ramji & ors, In person.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

1503-20—Amin & D, Haridas Jadhawji v. L Liladhar & Co., Dharamsi D & Co.

565-20—Edg. G W &. Co., Messrs Mirzamal Nuretia a firm v. Messrs Jetha Virji a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal (in Court). Long Causes.

1373-16—Purshottamrai and Co., Navadipa Chandra Pramanik v Great Indian Peninsula Railway Co, Little and Co, Part heard.

2411-19—Judah and S, Chandranath Chandrabathi v Zahroonssa Begam and ors, Merwanji K and Co, As part heard by order of Kanga J of 29-7-21.

Short Causes.

1314-20—Khandwalla and Co., Sangidas Jesiram v Kanji Vallabhdas, Amerchand and M.

1531-21—Amerchand and H. Eruchshaw Cooverji Limaywalla v Krishnarao Ganpatrao Dhairyavan, Judah and S.

415-21—Pandia and Co, Kanchhodbhai Tulsibhai a firm v Dayabhai Dwarkadas, H B Chothia.

413-21—Jam R and D, Purshotam Ruttonsey v Nanabhai Bhimbhai, Ragh N and Co.

For trial of issue.

82-21—Merwanji K and Co, Seth Vithaldas Gulabdas v The Hyderabad Deccan Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Ardeshir H D and Co, As per J's 11-6-21.

Long Causes.

2811-20—Hiralal Th and Co, Gulam Hussein Bundeali Haji v Valli Mahomed Haji Gani, H B Chothia.

393-21—Malvi M R and Co., Khimji Khetsey and Co a firm v Jetha Hira and anr, Hiralal Th and Co.

S C 448-21—Hiralal Th and Co, Jetha Hira v Khimji Khetsey a firm, Malvi H R and Co.

2685-19—Bhai K and G, The Sholapur Spg & Wvg Co Ltd v B B Vipper and Co, Khandwalla and Co.

3344-19—Mirza M and M, Dady Limji Batlibhoy v Bombay Cotton Co a firm, Payne and Co.

3516-19—Payne and Co, Pirojshaw Sorabji Gazdar v Dady Limji Batlibhoy, Mirza M and M.

1305-18—N C Dalal, Vithaldas Karsondas v Sha Krishnadas Nagindas, Pandia & Co.

3200-19—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ibrahim v The Bank of Bombay, Crawford B & Co.

3240-19—Raghavayya N and Co, Shivax Cambatta v Jehangir Nusserwanji Modi, Shroff and V.

489-21—Mulji and Th, Nanalal Bhagirath a firm v Ramkuvar Heraka a firm, Motilal and D.

1673-20—Daphtary F and D, Haji Shaik Mahomed Shushtary v Simon Reuben & ors, Little and Co.

404-21—Mulji and Th, Punamchand Hakamchand and ors v Khemchand Vardichand a firm, Moti and D.

2032-18—Bhai K and G, Vassonji Sons and Co v Vadilal Purshottamdas and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

938-21—Craigie B and C, Ratilal Vrajlal and Co a firm v. Nagarsheth Sons and Co a firm, Daphtary F and D.

PAPDY CHURCH AFFAIR.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Right Rev. Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Damaun has received the above letter in connection with the Papdy Church affair, which I would ask you to kindly publish in the next issue of your paper for the information of your Catholic readers. Trusting you will accede to my request and thanking you in anticipation.—Yours etc.

F. X. ALPHONSO.
Apostolic Delegation of the East Indies.

No. 1298.

Very Rev. Father Pera,

It is with the greatest astonishment and a deep sense of sorrow that We learnt of what is taking place in Papdy in consequence of Your Reverence's action in dismissing the Church Committee who, at a meeting held on the 21st June last, passed unlawful resolutions and caused signed circulars to be posted up in public places in Bassein. Such a daring assumption of authority over the clergy in religious matters, and such audacity as to call upon the people by public proclamation to boycott the clergy is, to say the least, a most deplorable proceeding not merely condemned by Canon Law and Diocesan regulations but even contrary to the very elementary principles on which order and discipline are based in the Church.

As we had already oclasion to point out to some of those who, We grieve to learn, are at the head of the present agitation in the Bassein District, the question of the Padroado has nothing what ever to do with the present case. The Padroado is a subject(which, from the very nature of the case is reserved to the supreme judgment of the Holy See. Quite apart from that question every Catholic is bound to treat the clergy with reverence and to show filial obedience to the legitimate ecclesiastical authority. This authority in the Diocess of Damaun is vested in its present Ordinary, His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop, and through him in Your Reverence and in none other. The Church recognises no other authority. No association which is not subject to it and is not acting with its approbation and under its control has any claim whatsoever to speak in the name of Catholics. Any attempt to interfere in matters within the competence of the Ordinary and him alone, can only create baneful divisions among the flock, subvert order and do untold harm to the parish and the Diocese and through them to the Church at large.

Therefore while upholding Your Reverence's legitimate authority in the exercise of your duty, and approving your endeavour to bring about peace by enforcing order and discipline. We most earnestly recommend all persons to desist from the present unruly agitation and abide by your decision in the matter of the Papdy Church. Recourse to higher authority is, of course, in this as in every thing else, always open to those who consider themselves aggrieved. But the first essential condition to the success of such representation is the due submission to the immediate ecclesiastical superiors in matters within their competence;

and it is by respecting the laws of the Church that one can best show that his complaint deserves enquiry and redress.

We hope that better counsels will prevail, and pray for the speedy termination of the present scandalous state of affairs.

Yours sincerely in Christ,

(Sd.) P. PISANI, Archbishop of Constance,
Apostolic Delegate to the East Indies.

Aug. 6, 1921.

THE RULERS OF KATHIAWAR STATES.

WHAT IS EXPECTED FROM THEM.

Mr. D. B. Shukla of Rajkot in course of a letter addressed to the rulers of the Kathiawar States writes: "You should be sympathetic and try to mould your administrations on a liberal and popular basis. It is a pity that instead of taking up this attitude, some of you have taken to view all activities of the people as hostile and have resorted to methods of repression which are uncalled for and unjustified inasmuch as nowhere in Kathiawar is there any seditious movement to be seen or popular violence to be found. You have no cause to fear that the non-cooperation movement will enter your States. Every sober man knows that such a movement has no place in the Native States of India. Even Mahatma Gandhi declared only about two months ago that the Indian States were not embraced in the movement. We desire the fullest cooperation with you and wish to work for the advancement of Kathiawar in association with and not in antagonism to you. Will you not take advantage of this spirit before it is too late?

"You must realise that the ideas of Mahatma Gandhi have taken firm hold of the masses all over India. To the people of Kathiawar they appeal most, because the Province is proud of having given birth to him. There are some items in his programme, such as Swadeshism, National Education, Drink Prohibition, Untouchability, which have nothing to do with politics and must meet with the approval of all right-minded persons including the Rulers of Indian States. Unfortunately in British India they are associated in the minds of many with the political movement of non-cooperation. But in the Native States, which are not affected by this movement, it should not be so. The Rulers of these States should give the fullest facilities to those who preach these doctrines or put them in practice. Their showing any displeasure and much more the suppression by them of all popular activities in these directions are sure to be resented by the people and would ultimately lead to the people adopting those very methods which have appealed to the masses in British India. I would therefore as your well wisher earnestly beseech you to discountenance all repression and request those of you who have issued notifications against free public meetings in their States to cancel them. At the same time it is necessary that you should give all facilities to the public voice to express itself in all legitimate directions and that you should take steps to reform your administrations and make them responsive and responsible to the people's voice. The sooner this is done the better, for things are moving so fast that what would be considered adequate now if gracefully conceded, would have to be done later on, after causing unnecessary bitterness between the Rulers and their subjects."

"May I in conclusion ask you to note particularly that there is considerable discontent in Kathiawar caused in the main by the callous or unsympathetic attitude of many of the Rulers and by the methods adopted in some of the States to stifle all public opinion. People have already begun to talk of passive resistance and of other methods of resisting authority. If things come to such a pass, all lovers of the Province will, no doubt, deplore it. I and others who think like me are trying our best to prevent things from going so far but I am afraid ours will be the voice in the wilderness unless we are backed by the introduction of reforms and the frank and free recognition of liberty of thought and speech in your States."

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I was accused of attempting to set fire to the police station, Seoni District, Wardha by means of phosphorus. My trial continued for two months and a half. All this time I was in jail. I was acquitted on the 2nd August. I did not give any defence.

Since then some people have rumoured out that I begged pardon of the Government and that I promised in writing to cease to have any connection with the Non-Co-operation movement.

I deny this false charge most vehemently. I have not done any such thing. Even if my life were at stake, I would not do such a mean thing. It is a fact that such proposals were put before me from some quarters. But I turned a deaf ear to all such proposals.

I was quite ready to suffer imprisonment in case I was convicted. No true non-co-operator can afford to be a coward and I claim to be a sincere non-cooperator.

I have left my college. I have disobeyed the resolution of All-India Indian Christians' Conference, Calcutta. Since then I have been working as the Secretary of the Wardha Tahasil, Congress Committee. I am a non-cooperator to the backbone.

I challenge the Government to prove that I promised it anything or that I apologised for being a follower of the National Congress.

My friends should read the judgment of my case in which it is clearly stated tha they withdrew their case because they could not at all prove it and because it was so ridiculously weak. It was got up on the evidence of two police constables.

I therefore, on solemn oath declare to all that I have not as yet sold my soul to the devil nor do I intend doing it in future.—Yours, etc.

SAMSON ELIJAH.
Secretary, Wardha Tahasil, Congress Committee.

August 6.

PICKETING IN BOMBAY.

RECKLESS ALLEGATIONS.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Kindly permit me to add a few remarks to the petition of L. V. Association of Bombay which has made its appearance all of a sudden and which has amazed the public by reckless allegations and assertions unaccompanied by an iota of evidence or an effort to substantiate them.

Once, our revered patriot, Mr. Gokhale, asked his Guru, Ranade, "What is the use of petitioning to Government when every time, the response given to it is no better than humiliating failure?" The Guru quietly asked his pupil never to be despondent from what seemed to be vain efforts and added, "though petitions were addressed to Governments, they were addressed to people in reality, to educate them and to lay a permanent foundation for a thorough success." Now it looks as if the condition and philosophy betrayed by this reply has ceased to exist if we think for a while the memorial addressed to the Governor of this Presidency, by an association which has deemed it proper to speak on behalf of all who are concerned in a flourishing liquor traffic, but which simply ignores the recent public utterances of many of its members! People should take such memorials for what they are worth, especially when, in these days, attempts are not wanting to play off *vested interests against public* and against the reformers who work for their ultimate good.

For the present, we may confidently believe that petitions couched in like terms and in such vein are really meant for Government (as Ranade would put it). They spoil their cause in the evident effort of throwing overboard the *awakened* interest of people and in thwarting the reforms that they *now* desire, through their acknowledged greatest *reformer*.

It was my privilege to witness picketing that was carried on in this premier city of India, and I can unhesitatingly vouche that wherever I saw it, I had not the faintest impression this petition seeks to create.

Now that picketing has been postponed and the man is out of sight (perhaps out of mind!), this association has come forward with a campaign. It will be worth while if the association and the Congress Committee put jointly or separately before the public,—

(1) the date and subsequent history of literature (on this subject) which has appeared in the press;
(2) and the date since which Mahatma Gandhi exhorted his Parsi *brethren* and the rest to help the reform by stopping the drink trade;

and facts and figures about—

(a) the number of volunteers employed (in Bombay);
(b) the number of shops that were picketed (in Bombay);
(c) the number of days that it went on (in Bombay);
(d) the number of cases (with *localities*) where it had been non-peaceful, offensive, violent or harmful (and the number of volunteers involved).

The above facts and figures will draw out the *percentage* of offences, showing the true worth of this petition in its accusations against reform movement, against Mahatma Gandhi and against the band of volunteers.

Again, they should state the average that each shop may count the number of its customers and the decline from it in these days. The attempt that reforms took will be seen best or worst in these facts.

That violence was to be resorted to in picketing according to instructions of the Congress Committee is a novel piece of information. Will the petitioners substantiate this allegation? or retrace them?

One indeed cannot but feel for the inordinate losses they have to incur, and sympathise with them in their sorrows. But they can find solace if they turn to other markets and consider what losses all have suffered in turn in these turbulent times. However their awkward position is no reason why they should jeopardise their cause between Scylla and Cheribdis in the fashion they have done by wholly renouncing the whole-hearted cooperation of people-at-large. The simplest possible construction this petition would allow us to put upon it is that the public is plainly told how their trade should continue thriving on till the time *they* themselves desire *and* initiate a change.

The cloak that they wish to put upon

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, Council Hall, Poona.

FRIDAY, Aug. 12.

Meeting of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, Council Hall, Poona.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, Aug. 13.

The s.s. Novara with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.
Poona Races: Third Extra Meeting.
The Bombay Industrial Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, 72, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
The National Democratic Publishing Co., Ltd., 54 Medows Street, Fort, 4 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Figures will not be accepted in the text of deferred telegrams to Spain.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer Tajima Maru Eastward bound reached at Kobe on the 8th of August.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

An urgent meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, for the Boycott of foreign cloth will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms.

THE CLERK'S UNION.

An Extra-ordinary General Meeting of the Clerks' Union will be held on Sunday the 21st August 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) in the Vanita Vishram Hall for the purpose of Electing a Managing Committee for the current year, and appointing Hon. Auditors.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the Gokhale Education Society, a public meeting will be held on Friday the 12th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at 1 Mughbhat, Girgaum Road to request the Bombay Municipal Corporation to introduce Free and Compulsory Primary Education in the city of Bombay.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL

The Honorary Secretary of the Bomanjee Dinshaw Patel Parsee General Hospital announces that further donations amounting to Rs. 647 have been received, in addition to the sum Rs. 36,71,301 previously acknowledged. The total amount of subscriptions now stands at Rs. 36,71,948.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 9th of August was 137 as compared with 110 of the corresponding day of last year. There were one attack from cholera, two attacks and one death from plague, two attacks and two deaths from small-pox and one death and one death from Influenza.

JAGANNATH SHANKARSHET PUNYATITHI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a public meeting to honour the memory of the late Hon. Jagannath Shankarshet in connection with his anniversary will be held on Saturday the 13th August at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in Hira Bag, near C. P. Tank. Prof. G. G. Tipnis, Messrs. G. S. Kale, G. J. Raje and Miss Krishnakumari G. Shertukade will address the meeting. Mr. Wasudeo Gopal Bhondarkar, has kindly consented to preside.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA MEETING

A general meeting of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha takes place to-day at Marvari Vidyala Hall, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

NASIK POLICE TRAINING SCHOOL

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Police Training School of Nasik requires scarcely any introduction to the readers of "The Chronicle."

On the reopening day after a vacation of the Police Training School, Nasik, two of its students returned rather late by an hour or so being unavoidably detained by the train. The students were immediately ordered by the Principal to the "Orderly Room" to receive a sentence of ten days "Extra Drill," for their irregularity. The Principal was petitioned to for pardon with the requisite explanation that the said irregularity solely due to the train was not possibly within their power to avoid. But train or no train the students have to bow before the storm. The poor fellows thereupon sent in their resignation; but then the Principal retorts "Don't be silly" as he tore the letter of resignation to pieces and sends them back to their duties and incidentally to their punishment. This is the first lesson taught in the Police Training School to the probationary Police Sub-Inspectors to obey orders, no matter if they are against conscience, and the relentless training squeezes the pupils of their godly nature and turns them out to become mere machines directable whichever side the high Police officers choose.

The Principal's notion of the standard of efficiency in his pupils is very highstrung, so much-so that while previous to his regime almost all the candidates sent up for training were passing out of the school regularly, on the other hand, with the new Principalship the failure list is unprecedented. Such men as have already put in 15—20 years' service in the executive line of the Police Department and who are sent up for training at the recommendation of the departmental heads concerned, have been after a six months' course sent away as being unfit,—a thing quite unheard of before! Perhaps, all this is because the Police officers who have already been turned out of the school under other Principals and are already in service, in the opinion of Mr. Wilson, have not come up to his mark of efficiency.

The crowning feature of Mr. Wilson's regime is that this year he receives back all the plucked students from Sind after their first six months training, simply because the Sind Commissioner backs them up, while, on the other hand, one dozen or so unfortunate students coming from the other parts he looks on with placed indifference, simply because they are not backed up by their local heads.—Yours, etc.

AGRIEVED.

AUCTION SALE

OF

RACE HORSES AND BLOODSTOCK

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY propose to hold an AUCTION SALE of the above at Poona, on the morning of SATURDAY, 27th August, 1921. Application by intending sellers giving particulars regarding the lots they wish to sell, should be made to the above Agency, at 4 Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay, before 13th August, 1921.

Particulars of the time and place of sale will be published later and the lots will be on view in Poona three days before the sale.

C 10376

BOMBAY BANK CASE.

RENEWAL OF APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF CHARGE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Khushroo N. Banaji and Motiram Atmaram Jaykar who were charged with complicity in the defalcations alleged to have been committed in the Bank of Bombay amounting to over twelve lakhs of rupees by Inspector Smith of the C. I. D. Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, who renewed the application for the withdrawal of the case against the accused was present in the Court.

Mr. Vicaji, Bar-at-law instructed by Mr. Khurshed F. Nariman, pleader, appeared for Banaji, while Mr. Mankar, pleader defended Atmaram Jaykar.

At the outset Mr. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, observed that for the purpose of investigating into the matter involved in the case, the Bank had given every facility and that there was not sufficient evidence to go on with the case and that he held that view after having gone through the evidence. Under Section 494 of Criminal Procedure Code he wanted to withdraw the case against the accused.

Interrupting Mr. Bowen, His Worship said that he could not give his consent with regard to the withdrawal of the case unless he ,the Public Prosecutor' placed before him all the necessary facts of the case. All that he wanted to know from Mr. Bowen was whether there was no evidence against the accused to place them on their trial.

In reply to His Worship, Mr Bowen said that he was not in a position to say whether there was any evidence at all but he was sure that there was no sufficient evidence to make out a 'prima facie' case. If Sunderrao Ranjit, the Superintendent of the Bank, who was not traced as yet, was arrested it would be, he believed, easier to frame a charge against the accused and to go on with the case in question. The defalcations had been committed as a matter of fact, by Sunderrao by manipulating the account of Banaji. The police had not recovered any portion of the amount of the defalcations, but Banaji, accused No. 1, had handed over to a trustee all his property amounting to 7 lakhs of rupees for the benefit of his creditors.

Continuing Mr. Bowen observed that defalcations came to Rs. 12,81,500, out of which a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 had been realised so far as Banaji's account with the Bank was concerned.

Banaji, however, admitted his civil liability in the case.

At this stage, Mr. Khairaz wanted to know as to other persons involved in the defalcations besides Sunderrao and Banaji.

The Public Prosecutor said that there was the nephew of Sunderrao, Motiram Atmaram Jaykar, besides Banaji and Sunderrao.

His Worship enquired of Mr. Bowen whether he could hand over the papers in the case to the Court for perusal if he had no objection, because he wants to know in what manner the whole case was placed in the hands of the Advocate-General. Without going through the papers he would not be able to decide what course he should resort to.

At this stage Mr. Bowen handed over the papers to His Worship and observed that he was rather doubtful whether he (the magistrate) would be in a position to go through them, because they were so bulky.

Taking the so-called bulky papers in his hand Mr. Khairaz, the magistrate said that he would try his best to go through them all.

On behalf of Banaji, the first accused, Mr. Vicaji said as a matter of fact the police would be entitled to withdraw the case in question against the accused and his client (accused No. 1) in particular, without the permission of the Court. So far as he could gather seventeen remands were taken under the Police Act in the case during the course of eight months. And after the Police had taken so many remands, the police found that there was not sufficient evidence to proceed against the accused against whom close investigations had been made. The police could, therefore, irrespective of the magistrate's consent withdraw the proceedings under the Bombay City Police Act.

APPEAL FOR FORMAL DISCHARGE.

Continuing Mr. Vicaji said that this had been a matter in which a large amount was involved and as it had excited some stir in the public the police thought it fit to consult the Police Prosecutor and the Advocate General, and it was a courtesy to his Worship from whom so many remands were taken. Under such circumstances, therefore, they were now asking his Worship to formally discharge the accused. His Worship, observed Mr. Vicaji, should take the application in the light in which it was submitted to him by the Public Prosecutor.

The police had done their best to bring home the guilt to the accused.

Thereupon, Mr. Manker, defending his client Jaykar said that so far as his client (accused No. 2) was concerned nothing could be alleged against him. As for the money involved in the defalcations his client was not benefited at all. For, his clients' innocence would have been proved, if Sunderrao Ranjit, whose trace could not be found, had been arrested.

After Mr. Manker had addressed the Court on behalf of his client. Mr. Vicaji again got up and explained, at some length, the anxiety of his client whose business had practically been paralysed.

At this stage, Mr. Khairaz enquired of Mr. Vicaji whether it was Banaji's son who was kidnapped sometime back. As Mr. Vicaji could not give any information as to that, his Worship put the same question to Banaji himself who, without any hesitation, replied "yes."

Thereupon, Mr. Bowen, the Public Prosecutor said that under section 494 of Criminal Procedure Code he submitted his application for withdrawal of the case.

His Worship, said in such cases the usual procedure was that when a police officer said that he had made investigations into the matter involved in the case and that there was not sufficient evidence to place the accused on trial, then he put the police officer concerned in the witness-box and on his sworn testimony discharged the accused under section 494, of I. P. C. But in the case in question the Public Prosecutor had stated that if Sunderrao was arrested the case against Banaji should be proved.

Thereupon, Mr. Bowen observed that it was not quite necessary to prove the case against Banaji. He thought he could not discuss that question in an open Court, but he affirmed that in the case before the Court there was no evidence to show that there was any criminal liability attaching to Banaji. Banaji, as a matter of fact, had two accounts in the Bank and the frauds were perpetrated by means of false credits every time Banaji drew a cheque. The largest sum drawn, at one time, by Banaji was one lakhh of rupees.

After explaining the way in which the actual frauds came to pass, Mr. Bowen concluded his remarks by saying that Banaji used to sign blank cheques and give them to Sunderrao and part of the amount was poid by Sunderroo for the buildings then put up by Banaji.

The papers, continuing Mr. Bowen said, he submitted to the Court contained a statement by Mr. Ridley of the Bank, which really go to prove how the alleged defalcations artually came to pass.

Mr. Bowen, then, took his seat.

Inspector Smith was enquired of by the Magistrate whether the accused had made any statement, to which Mr. Smith said that no statements were made at all.

In adjourning the case, His Worship observed that he would go through the papers submitted to him.

"CHARITIES."

KHULNA RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.
Two Brothers	25
Pandit N. Bhawani Shankar, (Bandra).	25
Mr. G. B. Velker	5
Mr. Jamnadas Khusaldas (Through Mr. L. R. Tajrsee	200
Trustees to N. M. Wadia Charities.	3,000
D. M. Choksi, Esq.	51
Total	3,306

SMYRNA RELIEF.

D. M. Choksi, Esq.	51

PUNJAB RELIEF.

D. M. Choksi, Esq.	5

APPLICATION FOR ISSUE OF WARRANT.

CHARGE OF BREACH OF FAITH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Behram Ardeshir Badshah, an Irani refreshment shop-keeper, made an application for the issue of a warrant of arrest against Balaram Anandram, on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of a sum of Rs. 1,13,265.

In his application, the complainant stated that the accused was the Secretary of the Bombay Race Critic Club which had branches in different parts of the city. It was stated in the rules and regulations of the Club that the object of the club *inter alia* was to receive and carry to the race enclosures specific amounts paid to the Secretary by the members for backing such horses as might be named by such members in their letters of request and to back such horses in the race enclosures and to intimate to the members the result and to pay them their dues. The accused had a branch of the said club near Parsi Statue and the head office was situated in Vithalwadi. The complainant was a second class member of the Club. The complainant on the 6th instant went to the branch above-mentioned and paid Rs. 75 to the clerk-in-charge and gave his form which contained four treblings of win and place of horses running that day. He had filled the form and retained a copy of it with himself according to the rules of the Club. Thereupon, the clerk received the form and handed the complainant a receipt. The horses backed by the complainant all won and for the win trebling the complainant was to receive Rs. 1,10,856 and for the place trebling Rs. 2,409. Immediately the next day the complainant went to the branch Office and asked for his money. He was asked to see the accused at the head office. The complainant produced the receipt for Rs. 75 asked for by the accused. The accused further enquired of the complainant whither he had a copy of the form and the complainant replied in the affirmative. Thereupon, the accused said the complainant's application stated that they had lost his form and he did not exactly know what horses he (the complainant had backed. The complainant continued the accused must have backed the horses mentioned by him and received the winnings and misappropriated them.

Under the circumstances, therefore, the complainant prayed for a warrant of arrest against the accused and further for a search warrant for the seizure of all the forms and receipt books and books of accounts.

His Worship issued a warrant of arrest with a bail of Rs. 5,000 and one surety and a search warrant as prayed for by the complainant.

MATIARI FIRING.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE AT WORK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), Aug. 10.

The Matiari Firing Committee, consisting of Messrs. Raymon, Harchandrai and Ghulam Husein commenced inquiry to-day at Hyderabad, Sind. Phul Khan, Sub Inspector of Matiari who ordered the firing was first examined at length.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT HINDU CRICKETER.

THE LATE MR KANTAK.

On Tuesday afternoon at his residence in Bombay, passed to his final rest, Mr. V. V. Kantak, the famous Hindu cricketer, who fell a victim to typhoid at the early age of 32. Beginning cricket late in life, Mr. Kantak familiarly known as 'Babool' cultivated the art of batting to a perfection. His back play against all kinds of bowling on a fast, slow or sticky wicket was indeed masterly. He can, without exaggeration, be called a great exponent of back play amongst the Hindu cricketers.

He was first selected to represent the Hindus against the Parsis in the great Cricket Carnival of 1915 and his faultless and brilliant innings of 91 on this occasion against such Parsi trundlers as Messrs. Warden, Watcha and Vajifdar was a revela-

The Late Mr. V. V. Kantak, who died on Tuesday afternoon.

tion to all. His all-round display of batting in this match and especially his glorious late cutting and excellent gliding to leg served as an eye-opener to the Hindu Cricket Selection Committee, who had for inexplicable reasons ignored his claim to inclusion in the team for the preceding 2years Such is the vagary of the Hindu Cricket Selection Committee! He had up till now scored no less than 10 centuries, his highest individual score being 127 last year against the Bombay Young Cricketers. Amongst some of his notable performances with the bat in the Quadrangular Tournaments may be mentioned his brilliant 67 in the Hindus' Second innings against the Mahomedans in 1918, his invaluable 53 against the Parsis in a difficult pitch in the Hindus' second innings in 1919—the year the Hindus won the Championship and his fine 80 against the Mahomedans in the Hindus' 1st innings last year. He leaves behind him a child.—a daughter—a young wife and many other relatives not to speak of a host of friends in the field of cricket to mourn his loss.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING.

INCREASE OF 30 P. C. ON CONTRACT TO MESSRS. MACBETH BROS.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Municipal Commissioner asking for an increase of 30 per cent. instead of 25 per cent. already granted to Macbeth Brothers and Company on their contract for the supply of hydrants.

It was stated by the Commissioner that the Company would lose on the transaction, as he would be able to convince them by showing the invoices. The loss was due to the fall in exchange.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy said these were not war times and they had already been given an increase of 25 per cent.

The Commissioner said it was absolutely proper and right in this case to grant the increase.

Mr. Byramji said when they were quoting the price the Company should have fixed the price.

The Commissioner said the increase was asked for on account of the loss of exchange.

Mr Byramji said these companies never approached the Corporation when they made a profit and he did not know why the Municipality should give them assistance when they made a loss.

After some further discussion the Standing Committee ultimately approved of the enhancement of the allowance by another 5 per cent

HANGING OF PORTRAITS.

The Standing Committee also passed an item of Rs. 1,446 for hanging three portraits (of Sir Pherozeshah, Sir D. E. Wacha and Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah). It was stated that the expenses in connection with the hanging had exceeded the amount of subscriptions by about Rs. 1,446. It was complained by Mr. Byramji that Rs. 500 (roughly) for hanging one portrait was too extravagant a price to pay. The Commissioner stated that it was a tough job hanging the portraits and putting iron hooks in the wall. Mr. Byramji asked whether the hooks were made of gold that they should cost Rs. 500 each. He affirmed it was too much to pay. The Committee, however, passed the item.

HON. MR. SARMA'S TOUR PROGRAMME,

The Hon'ble Mr. B. N. Sarma, Revenue Member of the Governor-General's Council leaves Simla on the 13th of August, arrives Howrah on the 15th, halts in Calcutta from 15th to 19th, leaves Howrah on the same evening arrives Allahabad on the 20th, leaves Allahabad on the 21st, arrives Cawnpore the same day, leaves Cawnpore on the 23rd, arrives Aligarh the same day, leaves Aligarh on the 24th and arrives back at Simla on the 25th instant.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND PARTY AT OUDH.

ATTE DING NUMEROUS FUNCTIONS,

From a Correspondent.

LUCKNOW, Aug. 9.

Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mohammad Ali and the party reached Muradabad on the morning of the sixth instant. At a meeting at the house of Maulvi Abdus Salam a large number of leading piece goods merchants gave a written undertaking to abstain from the purchase of foreign cloth and of cloth woven in India from foreign yarn. In spite of the fact that it was raining heavily and it was also the day of the *Tijon Ka Mela* the meeting of the ladies was over crowded. Mahatmaji, Maulanas Mohammad Ali and Azad Subani and Mr. Stokes addressed the meeting. Later a large general meeting was addressed at the Theatre and an overflow meeting outside. The party left for Lucknow via Bareilly on the evening of the same day. Despite heavy rain large crowds were assembled at the stations and along the way. The appeal to discard *Bideshi* clothing was met every where by an immediate response in the form of a shower of caps, turbans and other articles of apparel.

AT LUCKNOW.

Arriving in the evening of the 7th instant, at Lucknow, Mahatmaji and the two Maulanas proceeded at once to address a ladies' meeting, where presents of jewellery and money were made to the Mahatma. Later a huge crowd assembled at the *Amin Ud Daula* park where they were addressed by Mahatma Gandhi but unfortunately heavy rain made it impossible for others to speak.

At a largely attended meeting held in the *Amin Ud Daula* park on the morning of the 8th instant, Maulana Azad Subani spoke at length upon the necessity of deepening the Hindu-Muslim unity and exhorted those present to show their loyalty to the cause of *Swaraj* by strict obedience to the programme of the Congress.

Moulana Mohammad Ali then spoke explaining very clearly to the audience, the circumstances leading up to what has been termed "the apology" of himself and his brother. He further showed the misuse which had been made of his statement by the authorities. He dwelt at length upon the duties and obligations of the followers of Islam and said that though their religion permitted the use of the sword the Muslim nationalists had after due consideration chosen the path of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation. He refuted absolutely the assertion made by the enemies of the cause that he had ever said he would welcome or assist an Afghan invasion of India for a subjugation of the country.

Mr. Stokes speaking on the wonderful manner in which the people of all shades of opinion were united in supporting Mahatmaji, pointed out how nothing less than the divine purpose could bring together upon a common platform people of such widely differing views as Mahatmaji, Maulana Mohammad Ali and himself. The one thing which united them all was the deep conviction that Mahatma Gandhi had been chosen to show the people the true road to *Swaraj* and urged that the people of Lucknow should show themselves worthy of their great leader by implicitly obeying him. An appeal was then made by Maulana Azad Subani for the renunciation of *Badeshi* clothing of which a large pile was forthwith collected. The meeting then came to an end.

MAHATMAJI AT CAWNPORE

SCENES OF GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Aug. 9.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here from Lucknow last night. There was a large gathering waiting outside the station to receive him. He addressed a *purdah* meeting and again a mass meeting at the Queen's Park, the whole park being a mass of human heads The meeting was interrupted by rain, but the people remained seated without umbrellas to have a glimpse of and hear the Mahatmaji.

AT ALLAHABAD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here this morning and addressed a ladies meeting. In the evening there will be a public metting at the Swaraja Sabha grounds and ladies and gentlemen attending the meetings are requested to come in pure Swadeshi clothes and to bring their foreign clothes for bonfire. Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Stokes are accompanying Mr. Gandhi to Allahabad.

MAHATMAJI'S APPEAL.

TO WORK FOR KHILAFAT AND GIVE UP BIDESHI DRESS.

SPEECHES AT PUBLIC MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 10.

The gathering this evening at the Swaraj Sabha ground to hear Mr. Gandhi was very large. On the platform besides him were Pandit Motilal Neharu who presided. Mr. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Stokes of Simla.

Mr. Mohamed Ali again referred to the apology and challenged Government to prosecute him. He appealed to people to exercise patience and acquire the spirit of non-violence and unless they did this they would not be fit to adopt the programme of civil disobedience.

Mr. Stokes who was dressed in Khaddar and spoke in Hindustani said he had learnt his lesson of nationalism from the leader and he was now a perfect Non-Cooperator. He asked the audience to learn the spirit of unity prevailing among the English community.

Mr. Ghadhi, was received with tremendous ovation. During the course of his speech he congratulated those who had gone to jail, as every worker in jail brought them Swaraj nearer. He impressed on them the necessity to acquire the virtue of patience and the test would be their strength of suffering. Referring to repressive measures in United Provinces he did not blame Mr. Chintamani or the Raja of Mahumadabad. It was the poisonous effect of Government of which they formed a part which forced them to commit sins of repression. Mr. Gandhi deprecated social boycott and the use of strong language on the subject of Hindu-Muslim unity. The speaker appealed to Hindus to work for the Khilafat. In conclusion, Mr. Gandhi asked the people to give up their love for foreign clothes and said he preferred burning to sending them to Smyrna. On one part of the grounds a quantity of foreign clothes consisting of hats, boots, coats etc., had been collected and saturated with kesorine. Mr. Gandhi then descended from the platform and lit the heap and in a few minutes there was a huge bonfire amid clapping and shouting of audience. The whole proceedings were very orderly, and there was no contretemps of any kind.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIANS vs. WARWICKSHIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

The match between the Australians and Wawickshire was continued at Birmingham to-day in an unsettled weather. Warwickshire who were 96 for 8 overnight, resumed batting on a soft wicket and were all dismissed for 133. Armstrong took 5 wickets for 33 runs.

The Australians at the close of play were 312 for 7 and of this Bardsley contributed 75. He played a vigorous innings which lasted for 1 hour and 5 minutes and included 12 fours. Macartney made 72 in the innings lasting for 1 hour and 50 minutes and including 8 fours. Armstrong was 50 not out.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

Hampshire beat Somerset by 8 wickets.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA BEAT EMBARKATION STAFF (3-1),

The postponed match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Embarkation Staff was played off yesterday and resulted in a victory for the Gymkhana. The game, however, was far from interesting, and the football not of a high order. The Gymkhana were the better side on the run of the play, but the display they gave was far from convincing. Individually the side showed up well, but there was little combination, the forwards, except for a few minutes in the second half, never showing that dash they had displayed in some of their previous games. The Embarkation Staff put up a solid defence, but their forwards were as weak as ever. They had a number of chances of scoring, but lack of cohesion and hesitation lost them the opportunities.

Play started evenly, and for the first fifteen minutes neither side had the advantage. Then the Gymkhana took up the offensive, and being awarded a penalty kick, P. Bradley got the first goal for the side. The Gymkhana continued to press, but they could not break through the Embarkation defence, and the interval was taken without further score.

The second half was all in favour of the Gymkhana, but the Staff backs put up a stout defence, and was only beaten twice. The first goal was got by Ireland about midway, through the ball, the goal being the result of a good bit of work by Gillespie, and the second goal was scored by Thow, five minutes later. The Staff made occasional incursions into the Gymkhana territory, and in one of them they were given a penalty and Dufly found the net. The Gymkhana thus won by three goals to one. The teams:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal: King; Backs E. Bradley and Terry; Halves: Bourne, Morley Fox and P. Bradley; Forwards: Gillespie, O'Neil, Thow, Ireland and Morren.

Embarkation Staff:—Goal: Lee; Backs: Littlewood and Worsley; Halves: Beasley, Dufly and Hill; Forwards: Norris, Taylor, Robinson, Snow and Jackson.

Referee: Mr. J. F. Walters.

To-day the last game of the League will be played when the R. G. A. will meet the Y. M. C. A.

ATTITUDE OF PUNJAB GOVERNMENT CONDEMNED.

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting of the Sikh Young Men's Association, Hyderabad, Sind:—

This meeting of the Sikhs (held under the auspices of the Sikh Young Men Association Hyderabad (Sind) views with indignation the hostile attitude of the Punjab Government towards the Sikh community and strongly protests against the monstrous imprisonment inflicted on Bhai Kartarsingh of Jhabbar and Bhai Tejasingh of Buchar respectively who are congratulated for having suffered for the sake of Truth and Righteousness.

This meeting is of opinion that the terrible repression against the Sikh community is extremely provoking and unbearable.

The civil pensioners in Sind have formed an association and prepared a memorial to Government asking for an enhancement of civil pension of all grades.—(A. P.).

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, August 11, 1921.

PRINCES AND PEOPLE.

India is in proud possession of a Council of Princes; it is a part of the "boon" of those Reforms which have been so often described as the first instalment of Indian self-government. What is the attitude of Indian Princes as a rule towards the national aspirations, wrongs and grievances? Where not immersed in utterly frivolous pursuits, the rulers of most Indian States would seem to be the champions of reaction, to judge from the reports which daily reach us, indifferent to everything outside their territories within which they lead the life of "Oriental" despots with the blessing and assistance of the Political Department of the Government of India. The archaic Orientalism of the Political Department (again we judge from the reports which reach us) would seem to be the cause of their complete detachment from the new political life which throbs in India; and few will deny that the object of the Political Department is to promote their impotence rather than their strength. How many cases have we heard of a promising young ruler being corrupted and made useless; of rulers who displayed an independent turn of mind or a mild bent for what is known as Indian "nationalism", being dragooned and even if they proved refractory deposed; of intrigues of an Orientalism worthy of the Arabian Nights devised by "clear-eyed, manly" Englishmen to keep the "wily" Oriental in his place. "The Rajah's Peg" has become a byword with the English, who forget that it was an Englishman who first mixed the drink for him. We even have the story of a noble lady whose good work for the progress of a certain State entailed her persecution and "disgrace". We are not in a position accurately to divide the blame for a state of things which is a great disaster to India as between the rulers, their Indian sycophants and the Political Department, but that the state of things exists is undeniable, and the Political Department must take a considerable part of the blame. But for this cultivated antique "Orientalism" of the Indian States they might by now quite easily have forged ahead of British India in some important respects; and so the Council of Princes instead of the mockery and the affront to Indian aspirations which it is at present, might have been regarded as a guarantee of the sincerity of England's wish for India's rapid progress to complete self-government.

The loss is not to India only but also to the Indian rulers, who have lost the confidence and the respect of the majority of Indians. Cut off from the Indian nation, even in many cases from the sympathy of their own subjects, they depend upon the Government of India for existence. How different would be their position if they stood for India, as the creation of a Council of Princes seems to suggest that it is the wish of the King-Emperor that they should stand in future! It is so easy for a Prince to become popular; a tincture of benevolence which would pass unnoticed in an ordinary man is sufficient to obtain for him the title of "The Good" in all men's mouths. And India at this moment is in a highly nervous, sensitive condition. A little sympathy commands immense gratitude at this moment; and in the future it seems possible that the situation may be stereotyped on the mind of India for all time, just as the situation at a certain moment in Palestine is stereotyped for all time on the minds of Christians, or the situation in Arabia on the minds of Muslims, and men will be estimated good or evil for all future time according to their line of action in this one connection.

This is particularly true of Muslim India, and we call the attention of those Princes who profess the faith of El Islam to a phenomenon which is by no means wonderful, in view of the agony the Muslim world is undergoing. The apparent indifference of Muslim Princes who, by their position, ought to be the leaders of the people, makes them appear unsympathetic to the people; for this is essentially a time when "he that is not with us is against us". The Government of India, we have been repeatedly assured, is with us; why then does a great Muslim ruler like H. E. H. the Nizam who, as a Muslim, cannot view with indifference the, Greek destruction of Islamic monuments and wholesale butchery of Muslim folk in Anatolia, not stand forward as a leader of the Muslims now? We take no count of what may, or may not, have been a ruler's attitude during the war, when he like everyone else was gulled by promises and solemn pledges which have been belied. But now it is a clear case of right and wrong. Will not the Indian Princes stand up for the right and by their moral support to the Muslim cause strengthen the hands of the Government of India in its struggle with the Government of England (or a potent faction in it) on behalf of Asiatic people, and win the good opinion of their people, and the gratitude of Asia for all time to come?

INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE

The resolution which the Imperial Conference has passed on the subject of the position of British Indians in the Empire has, it is true, carried matters a good deal nearer the solution than had been possible heretofore, but a completely satisfactory solution is yet to be arrived at. It is something that the Dominion representatives have by a majority recognised the incongruity between the position of India as an equal member of the Empire and the existence of disabilities upon India's nationals domiciled in various parts of the Empire. South Africa alone appears to be reluctant to recognise such incongruity. No reasons are given for the inability of the South African representatives to accept the view which has commended itself to the majority of the Dominion representatives. One does not know whether South African spokesmen are reluctant to recognise the position of India as an equal member of the Empire or whether they are reluctant to admit that the treatment which Indians receive in a Dominion like South Africa imposes any serious disability on the latter. In any case, the attitude of South African representatives is unhappy and puzzling in the extreme.

The Conference has left the question to be settled by direct negotiations between India and South Africa and, perhaps, it is well that it has been left so. If South Africa has any honourable excuse for denying Indians their just rights, it should be able to state them frankly and clearly. Upto now a solution of the question could not be arrived at because the Union Government and His Majesty's Government have been constantly shifting their positions, and their responsibilities too over each other's shoulders. The Government of India too, had been, sometimes, guilty of playing into their hands, wittingly or unwittingly, and had been almost till the other day maintaining a weak-kneed policy, to the disgust of all Indians. However, matters have changed and India is in a position now to deal directly with the Dominions. The Indian people are determined to see that her position as an equal member of the Empire—not to say, an equal member of the League of Nations—is unassailable any more. Such a status won by her necessitates that all inequalities between the status of her nationals and that of the rest of the citizens of the Empire should be done away with. India can enter into no compromise in this matter. India will have no objection to any member of the Empire enjoying complete control over the composition of its own population by restricting immigration from any other communities, *provided* that the right of India also to control the composition of her own population in a similar manner is recognised by the other members of the Empire and provided also that no sort of racial discrimination is made by any of the Dominions, reflecting adversely on the status or honour of Indians as a nation. It would be preferable, of course, that the movements of British citizens, of whatever race or creed, should be left unfettered throughout the Empire and that there should be the same common brotherhood of the Empire as there was under the Roman Empire at least in respect of all free citizens. But if this ideal is unattainable at present, each member of the British Empire should be left free to protect its nationals abroad in the most effective way it can think of, with due regard to the right of other members to do likewise.

HIGH-HANDEDNESS IN DHRANGDHRA.

For several days past the relations between the people of Dhrangdhra and the State have been much strained. The telegrams from our Kathiawar correspondent which we have published during the last two weeks have made it clear to impartial readers that the authorities of the State have acted in a very high-handed manner in seeking to crush the spirit of the people. Public meetings have been prohibited, and the people are being dragooned to have nothing to do with "agitators" from British India. The methods adopted by the State are not new to the people of Kathiawad, who are accustomed to worse ways of autocracy. But Kathiawad has not remained unaffected by the awakening throughout the country and the people of Dhrangdhra in common with their brethren in other Kathiawad States are determined no longer meekly to submit to these ways. The extent and intensity of the awakening may be measured by the fact that the majority of the people of Dhrangdhra have expressed their readiness to inaugurate a campaign of Satyagraha if the authorities do not mend their ways. And the measure of dissatisfaction that exists throughout Kathiawad with the actions of the Dhrangdhra State is indicated by the decision to summon an extraordinary session of the Kathiawad Political Conference to consider the situation in Dhrangdhra and the advisability or otherwise of Civil Disobedience. The ruler of Dhrangdhra will, in the circumstances, be well advised to retrace the unwise steps which he has taken on the advice of his "strong" Dewan and his entourage—before it is too late.

Notes of the Day

The Oracle and the Querist

The reply which the editor of the Lucknow journal has received from Mahatma Gandhi to some questions put to him by the former must have convinced the querist that whatever the shortcomings of the Mahatma in other directions, he is certainly not lacking in the sense of humour. "Is the divergence of views between yourself and Lord Reading likely to increase or diminish?" asks the journalist, hoping, no doubt, to catch the Mahatma tripping one way or the other. But, the Mahatma's reply is as illuminating as that of the Delphic Oracle, which was asked whether the Romans or the Greeks will conquer in the battle that was being waged between the two and replied: "The Romans the Greeks shall conquer." The Mahatma's reply that "The divergence is as likely to increase as to decrease" will, we hope, satisfy not only the editor of the Lucknow journal but others too who are disposed to regard the Mahatma as a confirmed pessimist. So also do the Mahatma's other replies reveal as much the sense of humour that is in him as the faith he holds by in his present struggle.

Malignant Misrepresentation.

So much malice and falsehood are packed within the four corners of the petition addressed by the Licensed Victuallers' Association of Bombay to the Governor-in-Council that we cannot believe that any responsible hand has drafted the representation. We do not know how many firms and shop-keepers concerned in the traffic have signed the memorial, but if the members of the Victuallers' Association who have chosen to forward such a document to the Government really entertain the hope that by such methods they will gain their cause, we must tell them that they are completely mistaken. They would have done well to realise that the doom of the pernicious traffic they are engaged in, to whatever extent it may be "legalised", has been sealed and it is only a question of time when the decree will be carried out by the legislature and a burial, decent if you like, given to the monster whic hhas been so long at large Instead of recognising the inevitable, they seek to arrest the temperance movement by unscrupulous misrepresentation of the aims as well as methods of Mr. Gandhi, the Congress and Khilafat Committees, and by appealing to the authorities to put down the temperance movement by violence.

The Real Aim.

What statement, for instance, could be more atrociously false than the one in the petition that "this is a political more than a social movement, the idea being to deprive Government of the revenue derived from the license and control of the liquor trade"? We challenge the Association to substantiate this statement by any reference to Mr. Gandhi's writings or speeches. The question of depriving Government of the revenue derived from the traffic has not at all entered into Mr. Gandhi's or any Congress or Khilafat leader's calculations. The sole object in view is the purification of the nation, as Mr. Gandhi has declared from the beginning. Epually false are the statements that Mr. Gandhi "proposes to enforce his directions by threats of terror" and that "intimidation is the keynote of picketing." The petitioners are attempting to throw dust into the eyes of the authorities by levelling such utterly dishonest charges against the picketers as that "they threaten that if the liquor shops are not closed they will set fire to them and will beat and subject the licensees and managers and their servants to great violence." The game of the petitioners is clear: it is to force the hands of the authorities and secure a declaration from the latter that picketing is illegal and will not be tolerated, however peacefully it might be conducted. "Your petitioners pray that the picketing may be stopped and a recurring thereof prevented"—that is how the petition concludes and the hope thus expressed also explains why the signatories have laboured so much to discredit the temperance movement and misrepresent Mr. Gandhi's aims and methods. We hardly think that the authorities will be beguiled by the falsehoods of the petition.

An Urdu Daily for Bombay.

We are glad to announce that an Urdu daily entitled "Nasrat" will be published shortly in Bombay. It will be edited by Maulvi Abdul Quasim Rafique Dilwari, late editor of the daily "Risalat" of Calcutta. The policy of the paper will be the same as that of other Urdu national organs in the country. We wish success to the newspaper which will, we have no doubt, fill a long-felt want of this City and the Presidency.

MADRAS PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

MAHATMAJI EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 9.

The Madras Provincial Conference meets at Tanjore on the 27th and 28th instant, Messrs. Gandhi and Mohamed Ali are expected to attend. The Andhra Provincial Conference begins on September 16th.

DAMAGES CLAIMED AGAINST "HINDU"

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, August 9.

Mr. Hitchcock, District Superintendent of Police, has filed a suit against "The Hindu", claiming ten thousand rupees damages for alleged libel in respect of what it reported had occurred at Ottapalam during the Kerala Conference in April.

FOUR LETTERS,

ON NON-COOPERATION.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

II.*

My Dear,—

You see, the trouble after all is this. Our British people at home have been dragged into a stupid satisfaction with the comfortable thought, that a sub-continent, such as India, with three hundred and seventy twenty million people, and all sorts of Rajahs and Maharajahs, can be marked red on the map as a "British Possession," and can be quoted in history and geography lessons to every British child as an example of what the British Empire can accomplish in its rule in the East. The British are a kindly sentimental folk, on ordinary occasions, and they are prepared to go a long way in passing patronising legislation of a good-natured type, as long as the ultimate, solid, material fact of India, as a 'British Possession,' does not elude their grasp. But when you come to think it over, this attitude of "Possession" is quite hopelessly out of keeipng with any true, frank and sincere friendship. How can you be a *friend* of the man who insists on always keeping you in a semi-inferior position? You may flatter such a man; you may pretend to be very devoted to him; you may fawn upon him for favours; but you cannot be his friend.

I know, at once, what you are eagerly seeking to answer. "Yes," you would say to me. "I grant all that, but times have changed. We are in a different age altogether. The great Reform Act of December, 1919, has been passed. Now, such vital subjects as Education, Sanitation, etc., are in the hands of Indians themselves.—We have read all about it in the House of Commons Debates.—Only such necessary public affairs, as Revenue and Police and the Army, are reserved subjects."

If that is your real answer, it is a poor one. In the West, it is a recognised principle of all true Government, that there should be no taxation without representation; that the man who pays the piper has a right to call the tune. But here, in the East, the very reverse has happened. The non-official Indians Minister of Health, or Education, is faced with bankruptcy at once, if he tries any new schemes, in his Department. The reserved subjects, which are not under popular control, have the first demand upon the national income. The Military Expenditure alone runs away with half the revenue. Then comes the Civil Expenditure, which provides for ever increasing official salaries. Then follows the Police Expenditure. These are all continually augmenting their budget demands. Only after their needs are satisfied, can any funds be granted for Education, Sanitation, etc., which are popular subjects.

Let me give you an interesting example, which shows that extraordinary little vital change has been made even in the provincial governments. I have just seen through a most painful experience at Chandpur in East Bengal. Some thousands of poor, famished refugee labourers, from the tea gardens of Assam, had fled from the gardens, and had become crowded in a congested area, on the river bank, where the railway meets the steamer. Cholera had broken out among them in a virulent form. At such a time two things were done by the Administration which excited great public indignation. First of all, Gurkha soldiers were turned out, in the middle of the night, in order to drive these miserable people from the third class passenger shed at the railway station, where they had taken refuge. These weak and famished refugees were forced by blows to remove themselves to a bare shelterless football ground, with the monsoon rains already threatening. The attack was made upon them with the butt-ends of rifles. Numbers were wounded, among whom were feeble women and little children too weak and ill to escape the Gurkha's blows. I was on the spot and saw these wounded people almost immediately after the occurrence. The sight would have made your blood boil as it did mine. Yet the whole disgraceful incident was glozed over in the usual official manner without any apology: and the limit was reached when Mr. Montagu got up in the House of Commons and declared that Government of Bengal had acted with "great humanity" in the matter.

The second chapter of this story was even more significant. At the instigation of the Tea Planters Association, (whose representative suddenly appeared on the scene at Chandpur) it was decided by the Bengal Government to do nothing to help forward these people out of the cholera stricken town, for fear of a further exodus from the gardens. There was a deadlock and the people were furious. At this point, I was asked to come in and act if possible as a mediator. My proposal was a very simple one. If Government would provide a subscription of five thousand rupees, as a mark of sympathy, then the charitably disposed public would subscribe the rest. But the Government (which was strongly under the influence of the Tea Planters at this time, and living in the Planters' stronghold at Darjeeling) refused to give anything at all to help the refugees forward. I went up personally to Darjeeling in order to meet the Government authorities. And whom do you think I was asked to see? Not the Minister of Health, who was an Indian; not any Indian at all; but three Englishmen,—the Governor, the Home Minister, and the Chief Secretary. We discussed the whole matter at length; I had come direct from the scene of action and spoke hot words. The officials were as cold as ice. Believe me, in spite of Reform Councils, the autocracy is as wooden, as impervious, as obstinate as ever it was before. It is incapable of change.

That very day in Darjeeling I met some of the Indian Councillors. They told me in words as burning as my own, how furious

(Continued on page 8.)

†The first letter appeared in yesterday's issue.

INDIANS' STATUS IN THE EMPIRE.

MR. SASTRI TO VISIT FIJI AND AUSTRALIA IN WINTER.

TO ADDRESS COMMONWEALTH LEGISLATURE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 10.

Responsible Indians here generally express their hearty satisfaction at the considerable advance registered by the Conference Resolution on Indian status. It is authoritatively pointed out that adhesion of the British Government connotes the acceptance of responsibility to secure an uniformity to the principle started in Kenya and other Territories under the Colonial Office.

The Maharao of Kutch and Mr. Sastri leave England on August 14th for Belgium and France and while the Maharao of Kutch returns for a few days' shooting in Scotland, Mr. Sastri will remain in Paris. They will meet again early in September at Geneva at the Assembly of the League of Nations. Mr. Sastri will be in London in October as a Member of the Sub-committee on Imperial Defence appointed to consider India's military requirements in connection with the current army reductions. Mr. Sastri in November leaves via Canada for work as the Chairman of the Committee on the Indians in Fiji and from there goes at the cordial invitation of Mr. Hughes to Australia for a tour in which he will address the Commonwealth Legislature on Indians' states in the Empire. Mr. Sastri expects to return to India early in February next for work on the Council of State.

BRITISH EMPIRE LEAGUE.

KUTCH BECOMES VICE-PRESIDENT,

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Maharao of Kutch has become vice-president of the British Empire League.

NAIROBI LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CONVOKED.

TO DISCUSS EMERGENCY LEGISLATION RE INDIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 10.

Nairobi.—A meeting of the Legislative Council has been convoked for the 9th August. It will be held in camera, and it is believed it will discuss emergency legislation dealing with the Indian question.

AFGHAN ROYALTIES ARRIVE IN ENGLAND.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION,

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 10.

The Afghan Royalties, Prince Muhammad Vali Khan, Envoy of the Amir of Afghanistan, Muhammad Feiz Khan, Habibullah Khan and Gullam Siddik Khan have arrived at Liverpool from New York. They were officially received by a representative of the Secretary of State for India and then proceeded to London where they will stay at the Ritz.

ALASKA DISASTER,

48 PERSONS PERISH.

LONDON, August 8.
Recd. 11 p.m Aug. 10.

Eureka. (California).—Thirtysix passengers and twelve of crew of "Alaska" have perished.

HORRORS OF RUSSIAN FAMINE.

REFUGEES POURING INTO BRESTLITOVSK

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

Mr. F. L. Thompson, the representative of the American Relief Administration in the Brestlitovsk-Pinsk area, has arrived in London. He says that when he left the refugees were pouring into Brestlitovsk at the rate of 2,000 daily and had nowhere to live except in the ramshackle dug-outs in which many crawled to die. Many were unable to walk owing to their bodies and legs being swollen by starvation. Mr. Thompson says that in one town he found ten of the wealthiest families living on bread made from straw, mud and grass and thousands of others living on soup made from grass. A telegram from Riga via Copenhagen says there were 130,000 deaths from cholera in Russia up to the end of July.

The Commander-in Chief arrived at Deolali on the 9th August, inspected the garrison, lunched at the garrison mess and left for Ahmednagar the same day.—(A. P.)

Mahatma Gandhi has not yet accepted the invitation of the Kathiawar Political Conference to be held shortly at Wadhwan.—(A. P.).

IMPORT DUTY ON COTTON GOODS.

EFFECT OF INCREASE ON LANCASHIRE INDUSTRY.

"THE OBVIOUS REMEDY"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 10.

The "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article, quotes the Government of India return of cotton imports into India from the United Kingdom for May, and calls attention to the decline in figures by nearly one-half. It says that the case of cotton trades is now stronger than ever.

Referring to the large increase in the output of Indian mills, it emphasises that they are only taxed upon cloth in the grey, thus considerably increasing the advantage of the nominal 8½ per cent difference between import and excise duties. The paper declares that it is not suhprising that Indian millowners are making enormous profits, while the Lancashire industry is suffering from heavy depression, and it suggests that if Government still maintains that the increased import duty is not protective but for the purpose of revenue, the obvious remedy would be for Indian millowners to pay the same tax as Lancashire manufacturers.

SINN FEIN DEMAND GRANTED

MR. MCKEOWN TO BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY

LONDON, August 8
Recd 9-30 A.M. Aug 10.

Mr. Mckeown is to be released immediately.

MR. MCKEOWN RELEASED.

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 10.

Mr. McKeown was released this evening as his continued imprisonment threatened to wreck Irish Truce. It is understood that Mr. McKeown's release was not specially considered by the Cabinet and that the mission of the Sinn Fein courier, who went to Paris to see Mr. Lloyd George, ended happily.

THE MOROCCAN SITUATION.

GEN. NAVARRO'S TROOPS MAKING FOR MELILLA.

LONDON, August 7.
Recd 9-30 A.M. Aug 10.

Madrid.—It is reported that General Navarro's troops have escaped from Monte Arruit and are making for Melilla.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

WHY THE PREMIER WILL NOT ATTEND.

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George's announcement in Paris that he will not attend the Washington Conference has been received with surprise in London where the Government circles attribute his decision to the enormous accumulation of work, requiring his personal attention during autumn. Further, it is suggested that the anticipated developments in the Irish situation have caused him to change his hand. A personage in close touch with Mr. Lloyd George says that the Premier gave no inkling of his latest decision when he departed for Paris. Some are inclined to associate his change of plan to the possibility of a general election in autumn.

RUMOURS OF PREMIER'S GOING TO AMERICA.

DENIED BY AMERCIAN EMBASSY.

LONDON, August 8
Recd 9-30 A.M. Aug 10.

Reuter's representative in Paris is authorisel to state that neither the American delegation nor the Embasy have made any statement with regard to Mr Lloyd George's intentions about going to America. Moreover, it is stated that Mr. Lloyd George has received no American journalists.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE LEAVES FOR HONOLULU.

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

A telegram from Victoria (British Columbia) says that Lord Northcliffe has departed for Honolulu.

CABLE ITEMS.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Baldwin announced that pending the operation of the new Licensing Act the existing restrictions regarding price, quality and descriptions of liquors would be removed.

His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Major R. L. Benson, Military Secretary, Mr. C. G. Adam, Private Secretary and Capt. J. H. Carmichael, A.D.C., returned to Ganeshkhind from Bombay on the 10th August.

UPPER SILESIA.

THE INDUSTRIAL TRIANGLE.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BRITISH & FRENCH EXPERTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 10.

Paris.—While the Experts generally have favoured the indivisibility of the industrial triangle in Upper Silesia, M. Laroche, the French Expert, has pleaded for division of the triangle and allotment of the greater part to Polland. Sir Cecil Hurst, the British Expert, however, has declared that 678 communes voted for Poland and 844 for Germany and of total votes 489,000 were for Poland and 707,000 for Germany and that Britain is of opinion that in the first place, settlement should be based on communes to which France has agreed; in the second place that enclaves must be avoided and in the third place that the communes economically inseparable must not be divided and consequently the industrial triangle should be allotted to Germany. Britain, moreover, has complained that whereas seven-elevenths of the population voted in favour of Germany, the line proposed by France gives seven-elevenths of the territory to Poland including Konigshutte without allocating a single mine to Germany.

BRITISH PROPOSALS.

M. LAROCHE'S CRITICISM.

LONDON, Aug. 9.
Recd. 11 p.m. Aug. 10.

Paris.—M. Laroche, criticising the British proposals declared that they gave nine-elevenths of Polish voters to Germany and only two-elevenths to Poland. Loucheur disputed the British contention of indivisibility of industrial triangle, pointing out that Kattowitz, one of the principal towns, was the capital of the district of Pless which had been unanimously allotted to Poland. The Italian expert favoured neither solution, nevertheless he expressed opinion that the British line was more in accordance with the results of plebiscite than French.

JUGO-SLAV PARLIAMENT.

53 COMMUNIST MEMBERS ARRESTED

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

A Paris message says, "Le Journal" correspondent in Belgrade states that 53 Communist members of the Jugo-Slav Parliament have been arrested.

ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE.

KEYNOTE OF NEWSPAPER COMMENT.

SILESIA—THE DOMINANT QUESTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

Paris.—The gravity of the discussions of the Supreme Council as affecting Anglo-French Entente is the keynote of newspapers' comment to-day. All papers have editorials on the subject and are unanimous in declaring that Upper Silesia is the dominant question and expressing the opinion that it must be settled almost exclusively by the British and the French delegates.

The "Petit Journal" says it would be imprudent to reckon on the benevolent effect of Italian and American meditation. The very principle of *Entente Cordiale* is at stake.

The "Petit Parisien" says an agreement on Upper Silesia can only be attained if the dogma of indivisibility in the industrial region which has impressed the British experts so strongly, is abandoned.

"Le Journal" urges the strategical side of the question and says that an adequate rampart must be established on Germany's Eastern Frontier.

"Le Matin" says that to make Upper Silesia German will mean the triumph for Militarism.

SUPREME COUNCIL MEETS.

HEARING STATEMENT BY COMMISSION OF EXPERTS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., Aug. 10.

Paris.—An official communiqué says that the Supreme Council met at the Quai d'Orsay this morning and heard the statement by the Commission of Experts. To-morrow the Council is hearing the Allied High Commissioners of Oppeln regarding the present situation.

TRAGEDY IN COMMONS.

MR. TOM WINTRINGHAM FALLS DEAD IN READING ROOM.

LONDON, August 8
Recd 9-30 A.M. Aug 10.

Mr. Tom Wintringham the independent liberal member for Louth Division of Lincolnshire, fell dead in the reading room of the House of Commons this evening. The House adjourned as a mark of respect.

DO YOU WANT SWARAJYA?

RESPOND TO COUNTRY'S CALL.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH COMPLETELY.

YB SEPTEMBER 30.

The country's call has been conveyed to every Indian through the following resolution of the All-India Congress Committee:—

In order to be able to attain Swaraj, and to secure the redress of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs during the current year the All-India Congress Committee desires that all the Congress organisations and those who sympathize with the national aspirations should concentrate their attention upon attaining complete boycott of foreign cloth by the 30th of September next and amnufacture of Khaddar by stimulating handspinning and handweaving, and to this end the All-India Congress Committee advises that all persons belonging to the Congress shall discard the use of foreign cloth as from the 1st day of August next and advises all Congress organisations:—

(1) to use all national educational institutions as far as possible for handspinning and and hand weaving.

(2) to introduce spinning-wheels into those homes which do net yet possess them.

(3) in every district to take a census of weavers and to induce them, by offering facilities, to discard the use of foreign yarn and to use as far as possible hand spun yarn, and otherwise to use Indian mill-spun yarn.

(4) to induce, by special encouragement, weavers who have given up their calling to return to it.

(5) to take a census of cotton carders and to induce them to prepare cards for spinning.

(6) to open depots for the supply of Khaddar, spinning-wheels, hand looms and all accessories required for spinning and weaving.

(7) to collect foreign cloth from consumers for destruction or use outside India at their option.

APPEAL TO MILL AGENTS.

(c) The All-India Congress Committee invites the mill-agents and shareholders of the great spinning and weaving companies in Bombay, Ahmedabad and elsewhere, to support the national effort by regulating the price of their manufactures so as to bear proportion to the wages of mill-workers and other expenditure, and so as to be within the reach of the poorest, and trusts that in no case will they raise the price beyond the prevailing rates.

(d) The All-India Congress Committee invites the importers of foreign cloth and yarn to cooperate with the nation by immediately stopping all foreign orders, and by endeavouring to dispose of their stock as far as possible outside India?

KEMALISTS REMOVING TO CESAREA.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL'S POLICY.

BOLSHEVIST OFFER DECLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, August 7,
Recd 9-30 A.M. Aug. 10

Constantinople.—The Kemalists are removing from Angora to Cesarea the archives of the Government and the stores preparatory to evacuation. It seems improbable therefore that the Nationalists will make the last ditch stand west of Angora, Mustapha Kemal's policy being to preserve the army as much as possible while reckoning that the further the Greeks advance the more will they weaken themselves. The inhabitants of Angora are panic-stricken by the plans for retirement and also by the Greek aerial bombardments but the authorities are said to be sanguine of final success and have declined the Bolshevist offer to send reinforcements at present saying they would take the advantage of their offer, if things went badly.

GREEK ADVANCE.

KEMALISTS TO EVACUATE ANGORA

LONDON, August 7.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., August 9.

Paris.—A Constantinople telegram says that the Kemalists have decided to evacuate Angora.

THE GREEK AIMS.

BRITAIN'S OBJECTION.

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 7-30 p m, Aug. 10.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain characterised as total fabrication the Athens Telegram alleging that Britain had notified that she had no objection to the Greek aims even including the occupation of Constantinople.

FIRE IN EAST LONDON TIMBER-YARD

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT A MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

Mr. Gilksten's Timber-yard at Stratford, East London, was practically destroyed by fire to-day. The yard covers an area of 21 acres and is the largest in the United Kingdom. The stocks of timber are valued at a million pounds sterling. Some thousands of men who applied were unable to obtain work for at midday the yard was one huge flame, two hundred feet high in places.

FIRE IN CASABLANCA HARBOUR.

CUSTOMS HOUSE AND WAREHOUSES GUTTED.

LONDON, August 7.
Recd 9-30 A.M. Aug 10.

Casablanca.—A terrible fire has broken out in the harbour and the Customs-House and the warehouse have been destroyed.

DECREASE IN SALE OF NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES.

LONDON, Aug. 8.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Aug. 10.

The 5th annual report of the National Savings Committee says that £44,000,000 sterling worth of savings certificates were sold in 1920 compared with £79,000,000 in 1919. The decrease is attributed to trade depression and unemployment.

BOYCOTT OFFICIALS' VISIT.

YEOTMAL CITIZENS' RESOLVE.

From a Correspondent.

YEOTMAL, Aug. 9.

A public meeting of the Yeotmal citizens assembled on the 8th of August and passed a resolution calling upon the public bodies including the local municipality and boards as well as citizens of all castes and creeds in this district not to take any part in any functiins official or non-officials connected with the intended visit, this month od anytime afterwards, of His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frank Sly. The resolution is necessitated by the general policy of repression by Government of various public movements such as Anti-drink, Begar, Baluta propaganda carried on constitutionally and peacefully and by a attempt on the part of the Government to frustrate the programme of Non-Cooperation adopted by the Nagpur Congress.

POONA LETTER.

LALAJI'S VISIT.

INSPIRING APPEAL.

From our Correspondent.

POONA, August 8.

Picketing.

In the course of a general debate that followed upon the resolutions of Messrs Dadachanji and Dumasia in the recent sittings of the Bombay Legislative council particular reference was often made to the method of picketting and specially to that of Poona. This is of course the result of the fact that some Poona liquor sellers must have lodged their case before the Councillors who showed to have abundantly realised the pitiable plight to which the liquor sellers has been reduced by picketing. A number of pickets were handed up before the magistrate who eventually discharged all the 'accused' with a few exceptions. The leaders have thought it advisable to personally shoulder the responsibility and at present they with the help of merchants and respectable gentry of the place are seen guarding the tavern gates. In view of this very important change the movement is expected to go on without many sensational events, provided no summary order is issued to stop the movement in the name of 'peace and order'.

Specenlation.

The Emersonian test of a 'representative man' is that he must be inimitable. And so was the Lokamanya. Emerson has stated that to be an unfailing test and it has been found uniquely applicable in the case of Tilak and hence it is, that he is the greatest. To pronounce his political life as a hotch-potch of inconsistencies is to betray a pitiable lack of understanding which is only possible either with the malicious or with the pigmies. His lieutenants starting from the same centre have arrived at altogether varying conclusions as regards his probable attitude towards Non-cooperation. That is perhaps to be explained by their individually differing temperaments; and further it goes to testify to the fulness of achievements of that departed hero. As to how he would have acted at a moment like the present, must ever remain a matter of surmise for none of the living can be credited with that unique power of correctly reading the signs of the time which was possessed peculiarly by him.

The material point therefore that demands an urgent consideration is what should be the present line of action of all his followers; and it is for this reason that a second Maharashtra conference is to be welcomed.

Promoters of Literacy.

In these days when various schemes are being discussed for the extension of elementary education, one should like to bring to the notice of the public an Association which has been working in Poona and some other places during the past year and a half. Its object is to employ a voluntary agency for the purpose of spreading literacy and a broad knowledge of useful facts among the illiterate masses by starting short time-day and night schools, producing cheap literature written in the simplest possible language, and organising popular lectures on various subjects of interest and utility. The Association is called 'Shikshna Prasarak Mandal or association for the spread of Literacy. During the last year it conducted about six schools in different localities of this city, the work being done mostly by school and college students, both boys and girls. The number of boys young and old— in the Poona schools was about 250. The instruction given mainly consisted of three R's. Experience has shown that all this is practicable provided regular attendance of pupils can be secured and continuity of teaching preserved. Medical help, distribution of clothes, prizes, sweetmeats, etc have been resorted to as methods of persuasion. Besides carrying on the work in Poona, the Association was instrumental in setting on foot similar organizations in Karad, Satara, Sholapur, Bijapur and other places in Karwar, through the labours of its workers Profs. Naik, Potdar and Damle and others. The help that the Association has sought from the public, has been mostly in the form of books and writing materials to be given free to the pupils. In this matter, the Poona Municipolity has generously helped the Association. But it is the public at large which must help the cause by free gifts of books slates, pencils etc. The membership of the Association is open to ay one who pays a subscription of Rs.5 annually. The council consists of Dr. V. D. Phatak, professors of both the arts colleges, and Mr. H. G. Phatak is the Secretary of the Association.

Yesterday's bonfire.

None of the present had ever dreamt of the Bonfire that followed Lalaji's inspiring address. It migh t also be truly said that even the Lalaji could not be said to possess any the slightest prethought of the fruits of inspiration that were immediately to follow his inspiring speech. The audience had gathered in large numbers and had listened to the speaker with rapt attention. In fact it was at the end of his speech that Lalaji expressed his sore disappointment at the sight of a great part of audience wearing foreign caps. And as a result of this almost casual reference, a number of caps were flung at his feet to be reduced to ashes and the sudden and unexpected Bon-fire was the result. How true it is that pariotism purified by sacrifice and suffering alone, can kindle inspiration in the heart of humanity!

DEVELOPMENT OR DESTRUCTION?

"RECLAMATION WILL RUIN BOMBAY"

LESSONS OF PAST BITTER EXPERIENCE.

MR. HALAI'S LECTURE.

A public lecture was delivered by Mr. W. T. Halai on Tuesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya, under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha, Mr. L. R. Tairsee presiding.

The lecture was as educative as it was interesting. He traced the history of the Reclamation Scheme right from 1848 to the present-day keeping the audience lively throughout as the elucidation of facts and figures was a historical treat. He exposed root and branch the fallacy of the present Reclamation Scheme, and proving to the hilt, vehemently condemned it and stated that under the Directorship of Sir Lawless Hepper it was bound to be a failure.

MR. TAIRSEE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee at the outset said that a short time ago we were told that with the Reform Scheme we were launched in the "New Era." How far this Scheme has been successful, he said, we all know. When he asked his merchant-friends how far fiscal autonomy was granted to India they could not reply to this question. Although some privileges were given to India, that was like giving a gift by the right hand and taking it away by the left.

Referring to the Reclamation Scheme he said that the public at large did not understand it when it was launched. We were assured when the loan was floated at first that it would be "for Bombay, in Bombay and by Bombay." But as soon as the loan was realized the first thing that the Government did was to send an order to England for rupees two crores outright. Asked as to why they were against their pledges and promises, they said well it was a financial responsibility which they realised gravely and they knew well how to spend the money. Although this "Scheme properly speaking belonged to the Public Works Department and so virtually was a "transferred" subject, the Government had kept this matter in their own hands. When public agitation grew denser as a palliative they appointed a Committee called the Advisory Committee. But the members of this Committee found to their surprise that their advice was not taken at all and that already an order of rupees two crores was sent to England. In fact their title "Advisory Committee" was a misnomer. He then called upon Mr. W. T. Halai to address the meeting

MR. HALAI.

Mr. W. T. Halai then addressing the audience said that the question of Reclamation Scheme was a wide and vast one. In some quarters it was supposed that the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme was a local subject for Bombay. That was a misconceived idea. The Scheme, about which he was going to speak, even in the words of Sir George Curtis and on the calculations of the rate of Exchange given by the "Times of India" was going to levy a poll-tax of rupee one per head on the whole population of India, and the Scheme was sought to be carried out without having recourse to the regular legislative channel, without passing the necessary Acts, and by means of concealment of real facts relating to the Scheme. The posterity would be responsible for the same, and the country as a whole will have to suffer thereby.

The first idea was mooted in 1853 when Lord Dalhousie had his policy of lapse and annexation in full swing. Commencing from the year 1848 from that time onward Railway Companies came into existence. First came the E. I. Railway followed by the G. I. P. Railway, and at this time the Government thought of improving their resources by trying to annex up and, where possible, to develop and reclaim lands. But they were not prepared to expend their resources.

EARLY HISTORY OF RECLAMATION.

It was Sir Bartle Frere, a Governor of commercial instinct, who conceived the idea that this work could be carried out with advantage by public companies, and the first Company to which he granted concessions was the Elphinstone Land Company, Ltd. This was done in the year 1859. Thereafter, thanks to the American War, which filled the coffers of the cotton merchants, which gave rise to several banks, commercial and land reclamation companies. The Elphinstone Company, being the pioneer, was granted certain concessions, and the Government, in return, stipulated for taking a portion of the lands so reclaimed from the said Company. This was all done in a businesslike way, but thereafter came the share-mania and the craze for speculation, and as a result of that the pioneers of speculation thought of launching the old Bank of Bombay in the vortex, and with that idea it was suggested to Government to amend the memorandum of the Bank of Bombay which the clever (?) Solicitor to Government, by name Mr. Kelley did, stating that he was so doing to bring the law in par with the English Companies' laws. About seven joint stock companies were started then, for the purpose of land acquisition with a financial bank and with which the name of Premchand Roychand is indissolubly connected up till now. The Scheme of the formation of companies was that they started with a bank followed by a financial company, and, thereafter, to be followed by a Land Reclamation Company. The trio assisted *inter se* under the clause newly added in the memorandum of the Bank of Bombay, the Bank began to advance the moneys on the shares of the financial company, and the financial company had its coffers filled by the shares of the Reclamation Company and the Bank. The total outlay on the reclamation companies was rupees seven crores and thirty-four lakhs by way of capital and rupees seventeen crores and fifty-six lakhs by way of premia thereon. His *Guru*, Sir Dinshaw Wacha, had stated in his "A Financial Chapter in the History of Bombay City", and his 'Shells from the Sands of Sandy Seventy", that the crash of the Reclamation Schemes was responsible for 50 millions sterling.

The public grew so mad after their venture that they invested almost all their fortunes in this enterprise. But after all a crash came and the shareholders were ruined. The shares of the Bombay Reclamation Co formed for with the specific object of reclaiming the Back Bay originally worth Rs. 5,000 were quoted at Rs. 50,000 but which, on liquidation realised only Rs. 150, and the fate of the Bank of Bombay was no better.

SIR P. M. MEHTA'S PROPHECY.

Sir George Clarke, ex-Governor of Bombay being an engineer conceived the idea of retsarting this Scheme and appointed a Committee headed by Sir Claude Hill, and including Mr. C. V. Mehta, the present representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and also one of the present Ministers This Committee approved the idea. But when the late Sir P. M. Mehta heard this preposterous approval of the Committee he gravely said that it would run and literally murder the City of Bombay. (Loud Cheering). This scheme, which was to be resuscitated, phoenixlike, from the ashes of the old Reclamation Scheme of Mr. Premchand Roychand, of which the firm of Messrs. Richie Stuart & Co. were the Agents, but the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge was too shrewd for Sir George Clarke, and he therefore declined to give his sanction to this venture. Lord Hardinge possessed the same qualifications and had, before his eye, the experience of Sir John Lawrence of the years 1863-64. He had not forgotten the fate of the ill-starred concerns that brought about the wrack and ruin of innumerable families of Bombay. Nor had he forgotten the enquiry of the Commission that sat over the old Bank of Bombay whose funeral was solemnised on the 30th of November 1870. But full five decades thereafter it was destined for a bold man like Sir George Lloyd in the "Georgean Era" (when we have His Majesty George V King-Emperor, Lloyd George, Premier, Sir George Curtis, the moving spirit of Bombay) to assist Sir Lloyd George after his (Sir G. Curtis') retirement in the Development Scheme.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR RECALLED.

He then read a part of the speech from the Government Gazette, dated the 4th September, 1920, delivered by the present Governor of Bombay on the 3rd of August 1920 in connection with the Development Scheme, which he said was conceived by amending certain sections of the Bombay Improvement and Municipal Acts. This was the most novel procedure adopted, and he showed how this procedure was extraordinary and inquitable. In this speech His Excellency had stated that Bombay had been hellish, mortality had been very large, nearly three-fourths of the population dwelt in dark hovels of one-room tenements and nearly fifty per cent of the children died within a year and a half of their births. To improve their condition and provide housing he wanted five crores and fifty lakhs of rupees, and he wanted rupees six crores more for the Municipality to carry out the requirements of the experts to throw the Love Grove rubbish on the eastern side of Bombay and provide for drainage and water-works, and six crores more for other works, making a total of 17½ crores.

In this speech he mildly referred to the Reclamation Scheme but not a word was uttered by His Excellency as to what the Reclamation was going to cost. Soon after this Sir C. H. Setalvad the lieutenant of Sir P. M. Mehta was appointed an Executive Officer and when he was heckled with questions in the Council he too mildly replied he would give all the facts when his demand of Rs. 2 crores and 50 lakhs under Item No. 29 for Development purposes, would be discussed. Then Sir L. Hepper was appointed the head of this Department, who wanted full independence

Now let us see, he said, how facts were put before the Council by Sir C H. Setalvad. On the last day of this Council he rose from his chair and apologetically said that he had to speak a great deal on this subject, but they had hardly 25 minutes left and perhaps some other gentlemen too would like to speak on that subject but in absence of time he was helpless, but if they wanted to talk over the matter they were welcome to meet him in his office at 1 p.m. The particulars that he gave were too meagre for the Council and Rao Bahadur Chitale, therefore, stated that it was not possible to do justice to the motion before them or express their feelings. He added, "I think the feeling of the House is to allow the judgment to go by default I oppose the grant and will claim a division. Mr Cowasji Jehangir and others tried to raise a feeble protest, but afterwards Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, a Government nominee, given his benediction the amount was voted with the opposition, and the motion to omit the demand was lost.

All along the line we were kept in darkness about this stupendous Scheme till Sir G. Curtis made a startling revelation in England while speaking before the Royal Asiatic Society that it would cost a sum of £30 millions.

The speaker then read a letter from Mr. J. B. Pitit who said that he would insist upon the subject being made a "transferred" one and the Advisory Committee an administrative committee. "Why does he so want them" asked Mr. Halai. The inference is obvious. Would the Government make it or flout public opinion. Why was all secrecy made with regard to this Department? Whereas Sir C. H. Setalvad has given us to understand that they were out for Back Bay Reclamation Housing for the poor, and geological research.

PAST EXPERIENCE OF RECLAMATION.

Referring to the effect of reclamation ground the lecturer said that Mody Bay was reclaimed some 50 years ago, and it was his personal experience gained by his residence there for 16 years and more that the place was malarious. Hundreds of men had lost their lives owing to the prevalence of malaria which continued for over four decades after the reclamation. His Excellency, therefore, expects to improve the health of Bombay by adding to the reclamation. A few days ago in Goa Street there was a fatality owing to house collapse. The plan of this building was prepared by Mr. Hawkins, who is the Engineer of the Improvement Trust and the erection was in the hands of Major Gammon. We are told now that the house collapsed because the ground was not solid enough, being a reclaimed one. The Ballard Estate buildings have the same story to repeat, and he cannot forget the fate of the Post Office which was being constructed before his very eyes from day to day.

He referred to a question put in the Council to show difference between the reclamation of early seventies and the present one. To this Government replied that the previous scheme failed owing to heavy transport charges but this was not likely to fail as they were likely to get the necessary materials from the sea for filling in by means of the dredges. If so, why should they deprive the Gaurakhshak Mandali of its pasture land and wound the susceptibilities of Indians, Hindus.

Particularly he described pathetically the acquisition of land belonging to the said Society situated at Arkuly. This land he said was bought by charity money and he asked could not Government get other land that they should encroach upon this sacred ground?

CUTCH MANDVI'S EXPERIENCE.

He gave an instance of how Cutch Mandvi was ruined by a wharf erected under the supervision of expert engineers supplied by the Governments of Bombay and India to the Cutch State, the said work having been done against the advice of local experts. The result was that the town had been ruined by sand and the speaker here cited the conversation he had with Lord Curzon when the latter alighted at Cutch Mandvi, the speaker's birthplace, as to how the harbour and the city was buried. He added that experts from Europe and America, who had been to Bombay, on hearing that launching of the gigantic Scheme of reclamation, were also of the opinion that the scheme could not but be a failure, as the Arabian Sea was under no indebtedness to the bureaucrats of Bombay, and instead of any land being reclaimed on the western side the chances were of a wash-out, and this could not be compared with the Sewri Reclamation on the eastern side which was not even one-tenth of the Back Bay Reclamation. He was told that Government did not want to change the venues of business but they were doing so by removing the Cotton Green from Colaba to Sewree and he (the speaker) supported this removal in the hope of land at Colaba being made free for office and residential purposes. Even without the reclamation of Back Pay on the development of Colaba and the Ballard Estate, the land in the Fort and office vicinity would go a begging.

SWELLING THE ESTIMATES.

The speaker, concluding, referred to the Back Bay Scheme estimates which at the time of the speech of the Governor were stated to be 3 crores. Sir C. H. Setalvad in his speech, estimated at four crores. The "Times of India" while calling the lecturer "he is merely silly," after the return of Mr. Sheppard from Government House, Poona, estimated at six crores, and Mr. Monie, in his letter to the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which was made "confidential" three days after its receipt by the Secretary quoted the estimates at eight crores and 50 lakhs, and in place of the valuation of the land at Rs. 10.15 per yard, as stated by Sir C. Setalvad, Mr. Monie increased to Rs. 28 per yard, but Mr. Halai stated that his fresh information was that the revised estimates after the letter of the 18th of July were put down at about 10½ crores. If those were the estimates for one scheme what about others? asked the lecturer. The land sought to be reclaimed was 1,100 acres, out of which 400 acres, as stated by Sir C. Setalvad was to be reserved for roads. Out of the remainder, 265 acres were to be sold to the Military Department at less than Rs. 10 per yard in exchange for their land which was to be purchased at a cost of Rs. 550 per square yard? The equity of which was unintelligible to his lay mind!

Finally in a touch of humour he said the whole thing was carried out in an irresponsible way and one could not wonder at it especially as its destiny was in the hands of a gentlemen whose name was Sir Lawless Hepper—(laughter) whom we knew well before and to whose credit stood the Parsik Tunnel standing unused after a crore and a half had been expended on it to save a distance of one and a quarter mile.

CONDEMN THE SCHEME.

The speaker stated that he was not a non-cooperator but it was high time for those who were cooperators to condemn the Scheme and to approach the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India with a view to have it upon doned which had been wrenched out of the hands of a weak-minded Viceroy like Lord Chelmsford. It was stated in certain quarters that the scheme was taken up at the instance of the mercantile community. He challenged the gentlemen uttering these words to show as to which mercantile community was referred to. Neither the European Chamber nor its members had applied for it. Even in one day about 200 members applied to the Indian Merchants' Chamber to call a public meeting for condemning the scheme. He knew that there were about less than half a dozen magnates of Bombay who might have been enamoured of the scheme which did not mean the requirement of the commercial community. It was rank heresy to say so.

Votes of thanks to the chair and the speaker terminated the proceedings.

FOUR LETTERS

(Continued from page 6.)

they were at the Gurkha outrage. But at the Legislative Council, all they have been able to do in their helplessness has been to ask a few conventional questions, receive official answers and to pass a very timid resolution. And Mr. Montagu's statement in the House of Commons remains unchallenged. "The Government of Bengal," he said, "has acted with great humanity in the matter."

Just think of it! Just picture it to yourself! Only picture it! To turn Gurkha soldiers out at dead of night on poor, helpless, utterly miserable and emanciated men, women and children. To drive those wretched human beings, who were sickening with cholera, on to a bare shelterless football ground, hitting children and women over the heads with the butt-ends of their rifles! Picture it, man! Do picture it! Why, we shouldn't treat cattle like that in England! I saw on my arrival a little girl, with her cheek all cut and bruised by a savage blow, which only just missed the eye-ball itself. And yet Mr. Montagu is primed up with official despatches to say in the House of Commons, that the Government of Bengal has acted with great humanity in the matter!

Pardon me, if I have become bitter and cynical. The Duke of Connaught came out all the way from England and asked us to forget and to forgive Amritsar. No sooner has he gone away, then the same weapon of brute force is employed over again on helpless people, with all the old wicked callousness and inhumanity. Once more public sentiment is outraged. Once more, the people of India from one end to the other have cried shame upon the cowardly act. But the Government of Bengal on the mountain top at Darjeeling takes no notice. Just as in the case of the Punjab and Amritsar, it assumes on its own side the gesture of Non-Cooperation. It says, in so many words,—"We will not bend to the will of the people." Do you wonder at all, if the people take up the challenge and say, in return,—"You absolutely refuse to cooperate with us. You do not regard our opinion in the least. You hold icily aloof. The only course left open to us is to cease to cooperate with you. We shall go our own way. You can go yours. We don't seek either your help, or your money, or your favour." Here is one of the main causes underlying the Non-Cooperation movement—the utter aloofness of the Government from the people. Can't you understand it?

Do you remember, sometime ago, what an outcry there was in England about a certain troop train from Karachi, wherein through gross mismanagement, some British soldiers died of heat-apoplexy? Do you remember, also, the Mesopotamian scandal? These caused a sensation in England, because Englishmen were involved. But the same gross mismanagement is going on everywhere among Indians themselves, because Government is so completely aloof and occupied night and day with its files and out of touch with the people; and Government agents, of the subordinate type, are all the while taking advantage of that aloofness, to serve their own ends. The truth is, the Government is not a people's government at all.

You have to understand how sick at heart the very sanest and most sober-minded Indians are about these perpetual and grandiloquent promises of "Reform," which end in empty words. It is now sixty-three years since the Queen's Proclamation of 1858, which promised racial equality in India. Yet we all know (except, it would appear our new Viceroy) that racial inequality is still rampant. It would be as easy as possible to give you a dozen glaring instances from my own experience; and Indians themselves, who naturally know far more than I do where the shoe pinches, could give hundreds.

I remember so well Lord Morley's Reforms, in 1908-1909. We were told, that at last Indians were to have a full share in their own Administration. Again, there was utter discontent and disappointment. The autocracy of Government was not shaken.

Now we have before us these additional "Reform." We have a Dyarchy, which no one believes in. The best that can be said of it is, that it is so bad and unworkable, that it must be changed. It is impossible to go back. So things will have to go forward. That is its sole recommendation put before me by a Government official. I think you will see, from what I have told you, that all the glowing accounts you are receiving in England about "Parliamentary" Government in India must be taken with a grain of salt. I doubt if any real and solid power has escaped from the hands of the bureaucracy even now. At least what has escaped has been made up in other ways.

Do you remember, in Christ's times, how the Scribes and Pharisees were prepared for outward changes and outward embellishments of their own system, so long as these did not touch their heart? The Scribes and Pharisees, so Christ said, made clean the outside of the cup and platter. They did outward homage to noble sentiments; they talked unctuous platitudes in order to show that they were on the side of the good and the great, but they clung to power, all the same, with a tenacity that never relaxed its hold. Christ said of them with terrible irony,—"Ye build the tombs of the Prophets, and garnish the the sepulchres of the righteous!"

I do not imply that the present Government of India is consciously hypocritical The Scribes and Pharisses were good religious men according to the standard of their times. And the Government of India is perhaps the most hardworking and conscientious in the world. But the system of the Government as I have said, has almost utterly lost touch with the sentiments and ideals of the people. It hase appallingly misjudged the vital movements of the times, and in nearly every instance set itself in opposition to them,—just as it is doing to-day, in an almost panic stricken manner, with regard to non-cooperation.

There is another picture, which Christ gives, that is perhaps more appropriate for what I am wishing to bring home to you in England. Christ spoke, in his own generation, of the uselessness of patch-work reforms. "Men do not ," he said, put new wine into old bottles. . . . Neither do men put a new piece of cloth on an old garment, because the new piece teareth away the old cloth, and the rent is made worse. But new wine must be put into new bottles."

The new wine today in India is this new religious, social and political movement, whose fountain head is Mahatma Gandhi. This movement has spread throughout length and breadth of the land. Politically it has become known in England by that ugly name which you criticise,—"Non-Cooperation."

To my mind as I have been events developing on the spot, it would have been altogether useless to have put this new wine into the old bottles of these patch-work Reform Councils. The rent would only have been made worse. The popular verdict—the verdict of the unsophisticated common people—is the final verdict after all. They have recognised in Mahatma Gandhi a true deliverer from oppression. They have seen in him a true leader of healer of India's fostering wounds. And they have been quite clear in their determination to stand apart from the present unpopular Government to work out their own salvation.

Cannot you, then, understand a little more clearly, from this second letter, the meaning in India of the word Non-Cooperation? Cannot you see that there comes a time, when if the Government persistently refuses to cooperate with the people, the people in their turn will refuse to cooperate with the Government? This, it appears to me, is that has happened in India today.

(To be continued.)

AFFAIRS IN DHRANGADRA.

BAN ON NEWSPAPER READING.

CLOSING OF LIBRARIES.

(From our Correspondent.)

Repression in Dhrangadra continues unabated. It is understood that a public library conducted by the Brahmins Association at Halavd for the last two years has been closed under orders of the State. People are not allowed to read newspapers in the bazars of Halavd. Even private correspondence if read in the bazar shops, is checked by some over zealous officers there. The State libraries in all places do not put on table Bombay and Kathiawar papers if they contain anything about Dhrangadra. People are very enthusastic about the Conference and are expected to attend it in large numbers.

DHRANGADRA'S GRATITUDE.

The following statement signed by about seven hundred citizens of Dhrangadra has been submitted by them to the Committee of the Kathiawar Conference. "We thank you for the succour you gave us in time of our difficulty. We confirm the statement issued by you and state that we live under tyranny greater than the one depicted by you. We express confidence in the Conference's Executive Committee."

MALEGAON RIOT CASE.

MR. POPHALE EXAMINED.

(By our Special Commissioner.)

NASIK, Aug. 9.

After a short break of the weekened the trial of the Malegaon Riot Case was resumed before Mr. Murphy, Session Judge, Nasik on Monday. Mr. Rangnekar assisted by Mr. Pradhan, Public Prosecutor appeared for prosecution and Mr. Azad assisted by Messrs. Raje, Upadhye, Sathe, Deshmukh and R. G. Pradhan defended most of the accused while Mr. Karandikar assisted by Mr. Akub appeared for Messrs. Khare Balusa and few other accused. Further cross-examination of Vaishampayan extra head-karkun was concluded and the next witness called was Vishwanathrao Pophale whose examination lasted the whole day. Examined by Mr. Rangnekar the witness stated that when he returned home after closing the shop at 5-30 he saw the Sub-Inspector enter the temple. A little time afterwards the Sub-Inspector passed into his house and was hidden in cellar. He described how afterwards the Sub-Inspector was taken out of the cellar and how he passed out into the street after disguising himself as woman. The witness then took out all the members of his family and himself followed them last to Kashikar's house. He had sufferred loss of about two and a quarter of lakhs. Cross-examined by Mr. Azad the witness stated he knew many of the Momins among the accused. When he first entered his house on the 25th evening he saw no crowd there nor was there any crowd when the Sub-Inspector entered his house. The witness did not ask deceased why he was rushing into the temple. It was a private temple and the witness family had the right of stopping anyone from entering it. When the witness went out of his house to Kashikar's, there was a crowd spread out on all the four sides. He was not in any way molested. When he left his house it must have been 8-30. Dharma, Constable had a sword in his hand but the witness did not notice either gun or sword in the Sub-Inspector's hands. The witness knew Kokje. He was the honoured guest of his family and stayed at a bungalow in the camp belonging to Lakshman Rao Pophale. The witness made the statement before Kokje. Kapandikar also cross-examined the witness at length to prove the witness' relations with Kapse and others. After the witness' examination was over the Court rose for the day.

KHADI EXHIBITION.

A HUGE SUCCESS.

Atiya Begum F. Rahamin writes:—

"The Khadi Exhibition has been closed, and I take this opportunity of thanking all who have contributed to make it a success—Mr. Manmohandass Ramji for lending the premises, Shri. Sarojini Naidu, Khatri Saheb, Shareef Saheb, Seth Bhavanidass Motiwalla, for helping generally and Osman Sobhani Saheb who was responsible for the Mills. Shrimati Ratanbahen, Kalavantibehen, Chandrikabehen, and Lilavatibehen of the Rastriya Stree Sabha, and Messrs. R. B. Vaidya and K. B. Sangiri with 15 Swarajya Sabha, Volunteers, and students of the Marathi and Gujrati Rashtriya Schools, had been doing night and day duty. The Secretaries Perinbai Nowroji and Shri. Jayshri Raiji, had been extremely prompt. Shri. Gangabehen Barfiwalla had kindly provided refreshments to the Volunteers, and I sincerely thank her for it.

Mahatma Gandhi's wishes for adopting Swadeshi and discarding Bideshi is apparent by the great popularity of the Khadi Exhibition, and people's eagerness in patronising it. There was an appreciable rush daily, and the clamouring for purchasing Khadi at any price, was impossible to be met with even by the profiteering stall-keepers. This proves that the instinct of simple Faith and Truth is not yet dead. On the other hand, in spite of very strict measures, we had not been able to suppress the evil of 'profiteering', the result of Western training.

Seth Khimji Tejpal kindly gave a sum of Rs. 125 to admit the poor who were unable to pay fees.

Three or four members of our Rastriya Stree Sabha, including Shrimafi Ratanbehen, Kalavantibehen and Surajbehen have done creditable work in collecting Bideshi goods in 3 days—the number amounting to 1500 articles, in which some are quite new and valuable. A prominent Mohamadan lady also gave away her 300 foreign pieces of cloths, and I believe her example will be followed by other Muslim ladies.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla has kindly promised to give Rs. 25 to Mrs. Kashibai who was working on a hand-loom during the Exhibition period.

The All India Congress Committee members, numbering about 300, students of the Rastriya Schools, (Gujrati and Marathi), students of the National College, students of the Lokamanya Rashtriya School for girls, members of the Rastriya Stree Sabha, numbering about 300, as well as other ladies' Institutions and Volunteers who worked in the Exhibition were freely given the complimentary tickets of the Exhibition.

EXHIBITS.

Among the interesting Exhibits received, were yarns from different parts of the country, the finest being of 150 counts, hardly discernible by the eye. The Burhanpur carding and spinning invention, by Mr. Mohanlall Siddasa, is likely to prove a great asset, and we are giving him a contract for making half the size, in large quantities so as to be available to individuals.

Nawab Meer Cassumali Khan Saheb of Hyderabad had brought from his estates the famous Sela of Nadir, an industry founded in the time of the Emperors, monopolised by the Dheds (untouchables only, the diaphanous material worn by the Princess and the nobility showing in what esteem the Dheds were held in the Imperial times. There were other beautiful stuffs, Mishru Himru, Jamawar, Kimbhaub, Singarteddi, from Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Kuppul, Balkunda, Armur, in the stalls of Nawab Cassumali Khan and Atiya Begum, showing that the exquisite industries of last several centuries are not yet quite extinct. The Khadi reigns supreme, and is found everywhere, striped and plain, checked and unchecked thick and thin, Swadeshi and Bideshi.

Mr. Ismail Kakrudeen's beautiful handmade gold and silver laces attracted the feminine crowd naturally, being purely Swadeshi, apart from its daintiness.

Sassoon's Gandhi Khadi and Kasturbai Sari, made of Indian cotton and Indian yarn was most popular, and the tasteful purity of his stall, displayed the trouble taken to keep it in harmony with the simplicity and whiteness of Khadi.

Mr. Pranjiwandass' woollen goods were made out of the wool from Kathiawar and Marwar. They kindly invited me to their mills, and I was interested to see the whole process of dirty wool turned into beautiful blankets, etc., also to see that most of the machinery was made locally. Pari Nanalal Goverdhandass' Saris were also very popular. 2 handkerchives spun and woven by Mrs. Saraswatibai were put to auction which fetched Rs. 13 and the said amount has been kindly presented by her to the Rashtriya Stree Sabha.

This Exhibition was got up in a great hurry, but we hope to have an All-India Swadeshi Grand Exhibition in Bombay in December, probably after the Congress in Ahmedabad, details of which will be advertised in due course.

Once more I thank the Press, stall-keepers, the buyers and the workers."

JAPANESE PRINCE AT COLOMBO.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, August 9.

The Crown Prince of Japan arrived today on return journey to Japan, H. M. S. "Comus" fired a salute as the Japanese battleships "Kurori" and "Kachima" anchored.

RANTEJ-DETHALI LINE RESTORED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 10.

The District Traffic Superintendent Ahmedabad wires:—Communication between Rantej and Dethali was restored, and trains resumed running between Ahmedabad and Dethali from to-day.—(A. P.).

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Pride of Andhra.

After all Konda Venkatappaya and his barrister and vakil friends have been arrested. When the news of the first two arrests of a well-known barrister and vakil came, I was prepared to hear that Mr. Venkatappaya was shot dead. He had proclaimed a week's *hartal* over the arrests in anticipation of the Committee's sanction. I felt that the *hartal* was a bad move. And I think so still. His next telegram was that the *hartal* was going on peacefully. Then came the telegram announcing the arrest of his four associates and of himself. I believe Konda Venkatappaya to be the pride of Andhra. He woke up [illegible] that great country when every one else was asleep. He has great strength of character. He has accepted non-violence as his creed and he is fully living up to it. With so many others he has for years dedicated himself to the service of the country. And when he is arrested, to me it is the surest sign of the complete insanity of the Government. It is also a sign to me of victory hastening to us. Only, the Andhra friends must remain calm and unperturbed. They are a brave and spiritually-minded people. They have dogged pertinacity. They have a fine body of workers. And they can give a good account of themselves during these few months of strenuous work. They can best honour the imprisoned leaders by becoming leaders themselves and organising Swadeshi. They must discard foreign cloth. Ours is a country in which we do with just enough cloth to hide our nakedness. Andhra has still got the skill to produce the finest hand-spun yarn obtainable in India. Let every Andhra man and woman be engaged in this great work during the next two months, no matter what happens to whom. Imprisonment of the best of us ought not to arrest the progress of our work; it should on the contrary add to our speed.

Indian Soldiers and Civilians.

Bureaucracy does not mean Englishmen merely; it also means thousands of Indians trained by them. It is a vicious system which taints all who belong to it. And so it has come about that now the Indian soldier and the Indian Civilian are being used more and more for advancing the system. Who are the men at the back of the Guntur arrests? Indians. Who gave the order to fire in Mahiari? An Indian. Who charged the poor labourers of Assam? Indians. Who conducted the mock trial of Maulana Sherwani? An Indian. The Gurkhas who charged had not the courage to disobey the orders to assault innocent men and women. The Indian officers and magistrates in various places have not the courage to refuse to punish or shoot innocent men. Our demoralisation is complete when we become willing tools in the hands of the tyrant. I should not at all be surprised, if we find that the next Jallianwala is organised and worked under Indian guidance. And it would go down to posterity as training in Swaraj! The profession of a soldier or a judge cannot be an honourable calling under a system of Government that is designed to keep millions of men under subjection as long as possible. But we must put up with the tyranny of our own kith and kin as we do with that of the foreigner. Let us not weakly imagine, that we may frighten them into giving up their "job." They will do so, only when they are tired of it, never by our making their life intolerable. We must challenge them to do the worst even as we challenge the English official or officer. As a matter of fact they can only be pitied. And being irresponsible they are more likely to make fatal blunders than an English official. The latter often imposes upon himself a restraint which his consciousness of being a member of the ruling race requires, whereas the Indian runs at the most the risk of losing his post. The repression now assuming definite shape in our land is therefore of a far more dangerous type than hitherto. We must be prepared to face it patiently and fearlessly.

The Shikh Colour.

The Shikh friends are needlessly agitated over the colours in the proposed national flag. They want the black colour also to be inserted on the ground of their military importance. Apart from the merits, their agitation has no point, as the flag has not even come before the All-India Congress Committee for discussion or decision. And in view of their objection I do not propose to bring it up before the Committee at all, so long as I have failed to convince them of the unreasonableness of the demand. On the merits, I have not the shadow of a doubt that they should withdraw the objection. The white includes all other colours. To ask for special prominence is tantamount to a refusal to merge in the two numerically great communities. I would have had only one colour if there had been no quarrel between Hindus and Musalmans. The Shikhs never had any difference with the Hindus. And their quarrel with the Musalmans was of the same type as the Hindus' It is a dangerous thing to emphasise our differences or distinctions. We must seek for points of contact. Distinguished Musalman friends on hearing of the Shikh claim advised me to adopt a single colour, either white or red. But that too would be inadvisable. The two colours red and green should be there to perpetuate the growing unity. I am aware of the difficulty of Shikh Nationalists. The Government agents in the Shikh Camp are [illegible] kinds of mischievous suggestions to breed dissensions. And they are naturally afraid. The best thing is not to worry. If they attempt to set right every grievance manufactured against Hindus or Musalmans or against the Non-Cooperation movement in general, they will find that they will have no platform to stand upon. Whether they are few or many, Shikh Nationalists must know their own mind and stand unmoved by anything said by their detractors.

Shikh Representation.

Whilst therefore I believe the complaint regarding the national colours to be unsound, I regard the Shikh fear about representation at the present stage to be justified. They have been assured by the Congress communal representation if the Musalmans insist upon the Lucknow compact. The Working Committee issued only advisory instructions because of attempts to divide Musalmans. The Shikhs therefore are entitled to similar assurances. There should be no difficulty about issuing them. It is largely a question for the three communities in the Punjab to settle among themselves. The Committee can only issue helpful instructions.—"Young India."

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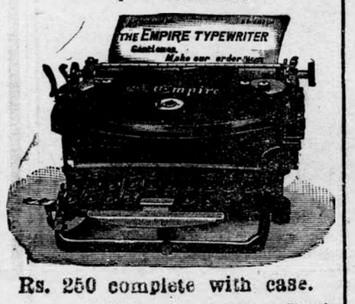

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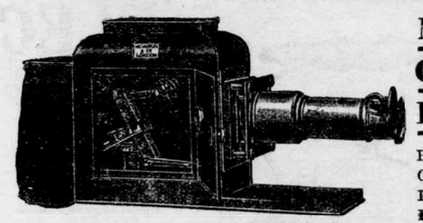

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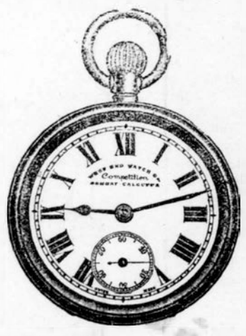

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